

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

1366

PARIS, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1977

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WHERE ARE THEY NOW?—Former Prime Minister of South Vietnam, Nguyen Cao Ky, works cash register as his wife, Dang-Guyet Mai (back to camera) checks stock on shelves of their liquor and delicatessen store in suburban Los Angeles.

Suspected as Prelude to Major Trial

KGB Reveals Explosion, Arrest

By Malcolm W. Browne

MOSCOW, July 7 (UPI).—The KGB took the unusual step today of announcing the arrest of an alleged terrorist who is charged with having set off a bomb outside a Moscow hotel last month.

The disclosure prompted speculation that the KGB was cultivating public opinion for an important development, possibly a major show trial.

A major show trial. Such a trial might have far-reaching effects on Soviet dissidents.

The communiqué did not identify the suspect or say when he had been arrested. It said that he had admitted during interrogation that he had set off a bomb in a taxi outside the Sovetskaya Hotel in Moscow on June 11, "out of base motives."

The announcement did not say whether the explosion had caused casualties or what the circumstances had been.

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3 Explosions Earlier

Last Jan. 8, three explosions occurred in Moscow, one of them in a subway car. Unofficial sources reported at the time that as many as 18 persons were believed to have been killed and 70 injured by the bombs.

News of the Jan. 8 explosions did not come directly from the Moscow police or the KGB (which deals with the most serious offenses and political crimes), but from Victor Louis, a correspondent of the London Evening News.

The long-standing association of Mr. Louis with key Kremlin officials frequently has resulted in major news disclosures by him, all presumably with the approval of the Soviet leadership.

Provocation Hinted

In his article about the January bombings, Mr. Louis hinted at an "official" source, but he also hinted at a "provocation" by the KGB. Mr. Louis charged that the subway bombing might have been a provocation by the KGB. Mr. Louis charged that the subway bombing might have been a provocation by the KGB.

In response to Mr. Louis's report, the physicist and Nobel laureate Andrei Sakharov charged that the subway bombing might have been a provocation by the KGB. Mr. Louis charged that the subway bombing might have been a provocation by the KGB.

On Jan. 35, authorities summoned Mr. Sakharov to warn him of the possible consequences of "deliberately false accusations that smear the Soviet state and social system," which under Soviet law can result in a seven-year prison sentence.

Mr. Louis said today that this time he chose not to report on the June 11 bombing and the arrest. "I do not want another misinterpretation," he said. "I want to see the evidence, even though it will cost me."

He referred to the pay he would have received from the Evening Standard for a report.

Important, Unexpected Support

Foreign Minister Botha Urges Repeal of Apartheid Sex Laws

By Robin Wright

JOHANNESBURG, July 7 (UPI).—South African Foreign Minister R. F. Botha today urged repeal of the controversial Immorality Act and the Immorality Amendment Act.

Although admitting the suggestion would not be received well by many of his peers in the Cabinet and the ruling National party, Mr. Botha said, "My personal opinion is that these laws are not necessary for our [white] survival."

The move, first suggested by Minister of Agriculture Hendrik Schoeman earlier this week, is perhaps the most meaningful call for change in 39 years of Afrikaner domination, since it would remove a cornerstone of apartheid policy—contact among the races.

Today, however, Mr. Schoeman said that he backed the government's policy on interracial sex and regretted stirring up controversy by calling for the legislation to be scrapped, United Press International reported.

The Immorality Act of 1949 prohibits marriage between a white and a non-white. The Immorality Amendment Act of 1950 prohibited extramarital sex among the races, although there was no mention of adultery within a race grouping. It was amended in 1950, after the conservative National party take-over, to prohibit any sexual relations between whites, blacks, Asians and Coloreds (mixed race).



R. F. Botha

Jailed Palestinian Guerrillas Freely Discuss Treatment by Israelis

By Bernard Edinger

GAZA, July 7 (Reuters).—Palestinian guerrilla prisoners, permitted for the first time by Israel to meet freely with journalists, have alleged beatings and mistreatment at the time of arrest and immediately after, but none claimed to have undergone torture.

The prisoners were speaking last week, with the agreement of Israeli prison authorities but outside their custody, to a camera team from the new film agency Visions, and a reporter, the first newsmen allowed such an encounter.

The meeting was in Gaza Prison and the newsmen were allowed to choose at random former active members of guerrilla groups for interviews.

Most of the prisoners said they were manhandled by the troops who arrested them. Israeli military sources admit that arrests can be rough, because many of the suspects are armed guerrillas who may try to shoot their way out of ambush.

A good number of the prisoners said they were beaten during interrogations. Only one prisoner said the alleged beatings had left permanent effects on him; he said his hearing had since deteriorated.

The prisoners said they considered themselves soldiers. One said: "The Israelis, too, treated me as an enemy."

Some of the prisoners complained that they had been made to stand against walls with hoods over their heads for long periods while they were questioned; and

Jerusalem Permits Questioning After Allegations of Torture

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The Defense Posture

U.S. Reveals Neutron Bomb Has Been Detonated in Test

Lobby Pushes For a Mobile Missile Plan

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, July 7 (UPI).—Pressure is building on President Carter to deploy the Air Force's powerful MX missile to offset the nuclear might lost through his cancellation of the B-1 bomber.

Paul Nitze, a leader of the Committee on the Present Danger, said yesterday that the MX "may well be the next important issue" in the arms debate.

Mr. Nitze and his allies in the lobby contend that the MX, which would be kept mobile in deep trenches 10 miles long to make it hard to hit, is vital to maintain "rough equivalence" with the Soviet Union in nuclear weapons.

Opponents believe deploying the MX would destroy chances for meaningful arms control and raise fears in Moscow that the United States was building an offensive nuclear arsenal.

Mr. Carter has said that he hoped neither the United States nor the Soviet Union would deploy mobile missiles with intercontinental range like the MX. He reduced the Air Force budget for the MX from \$285 million to \$135 million.

Air Force officials told Congress that they planned to push that \$135 million for fiscal 1978 to about \$1 billion in fiscal 1979.

"Deployment of the MX system will yield great bargaining leverage," said the Committee on the Present Danger in a statement on arms negotiations.

A mobile MX "should be highly survivable" so that some of them could knock out Soviet missiles not used in the first wave.

"MX could significantly reverse the unfavorable trends in the U.S.-Soviet nuclear balance which would otherwise continue unchecked," said the committee.

U.S. Air Force Confirms Program To Construct a Satellite Hunter

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Air Force yesterday confirmed the existence of a program to develop a rocket capable of knocking Soviet satellites out of orbit.

The announcement said that General Dynamics and the Vought Corp. had been under contract "for some time" to conduct research on a satellite killer. The Air Force said that, during the fiscal year that begins Oct. 1, it will choose one of the firms to "continue with technology development."

The object of the program is to develop a rocket capable of destroying an enemy communications, surveillance or navigation satellite with a non-nuclear warhead. The Soviet Union is known to be working on an anti-satellite program that uses a nuclear weapon to destroy an orbiting target.

Earlier this year, news reports quoting from a classified document submitted to Congress said that the U.S. program is intended to test a satellite hunter by 1980 and have it in operation by 1982.

By Los Angeles Times

The group urged Mr. Carter not to ban new or mobile intercontinental ballistic missiles or testing of them.

Mr. Nitze said that Mr. Carter should have kept the B-1 in production and built the MX. He said that the trouble with substituting planes carrying Cruise missiles for the B-1 penetration bomber is that the Soviet Union will be able to concentrate on knocking down the planes before they can launch their missiles.

Hiding MX missiles in deep trenches would appear to violate the current arms accord that says, "Each party undertakes not to use deliberate concealment measures which impede verification by national technical means of compliance" with the interim arms control agreement.

Mr. Carter said in February that if the Russians "would agree to a cessation of the use or deployment of the mobile-type missiles, that would be a very important point for us to join them in a mutual agreement."

The Pentagon's Defense Nuclear Agency recently informed Arizona legislators that it plans to set off a series of explosions there this fall to test how well an MX missile in a trench would survive a nuclear attack.

One Air Force plan is to deploy 300 MX missiles by 1984—an effort expected to cost about \$20 billion, close to the \$24.8 billion the Pentagon estimated it would have cost to buy 244 B-1 bombers.

\$110 Million for Weapons

WASHINGTON, July 7 (UPI).—The Pentagon said yesterday that closing the production line of the Minuteman-3 intercontinental ballistic missile will free up to \$110 million for use in other weapons programs.

New York Continues Ban of Concorde

NEW YORK, July 7 (UPI).—The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey voted today to continue its 14-month ban against the landing of the British-French Concorde at Kennedy Airport pending further research and study of noise factors.

The vote was taken in a brief public session of the Port Authority at its offices in the World Trade Center in Manhattan. It followed a lengthy meeting of the 12-member commission behind closed doors.

The future of the supersonic airliner has been clouded by controversy ever since groups of New York residents joined in opposition to the aircraft.

One of the main jobs of the Port Authority is to regulate air traffic at Kennedy Airport.

The Port Authority decision was the latest in its long series of deferrals of a final decision on the Concorde. The matter has been before the commissioners since May of last year.

Dulles Airport in Washington, which is federally controlled, has permitted the Concorde to land there while continuing to study the noise factor of the SST.

However, the Port Authority banned the Concorde from Kennedy pending studies into the noise and pollution factors surrounding the controversial plane.

Sadat Says Israel Has A-Bomb, Warns on Use

CAIRO, July 7 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat, claiming that Israel has an atomic bomb, has warned that its use might kill 1 million Egyptians but that 30 million others would continue the struggle against Israel.

"I have certain information that Israel possesses an atom bomb... but Israel should be held responsible for the introduction of nuclear weapons in the Middle East," Mr. Sadat said.

"If Israel uses these weapons against us, we may lose 1 million Egyptians, but 30 million will survive," he said. "My plan is to destroy 1 million Israelis in return for the 1 million Egyptians killed."

In my opinion, this will finish off Israel.

Mr. Sadat made the statements on a flight to Cairo from Rabat, where he had been conferring with Morocco's King Hassan. Mr. Sadat also said:

"He did not oppose Israel signing a defense treaty with the United States or obtaining other guarantees as part of a Middle East settlement."

"Egyptian-Soviet relations remained strained because 'Russia is even more intransigent now because they demand we pay in hard currency for military spare parts.'"

Togo was mediating to smooth Egyptian-Libyan relations and had already arranged a meeting between foreign ministers of the two countries.

Mr. Sadat dismissed Israeli calls for fuller trade and diplomatic relations with the Arabs as "times planned by the Jewish state to obstruct peace efforts."

"No Arab will ever agree to this and the only solution, in my opinion, are guarantees," he said.

Blast Called 'Procedural' By Pentagon

WASHINGTON, July 7 (UPI).—The United States has conducted at least one underground test of the neutron bomb, a government spokesman said today.

"It's a matter of procedure that weapons are tested before production," said a spokesman for the Energy Research and Development Administration.

The neutron bomb, which kills people with massive doses of radiation while leaving most buildings intact, was designed as a new warhead for the Lance missile.

The Pentagon is seeking funds to produce the neutron bomb.

The ERDA spokesman said that the enhanced radiation warhead "is under development now. Nuclear weapons are tested in the development stage before they go into production." He declined to reveal when testing began, how often the weapon has been tested or what the results were.

In Moscow, Tass reported the disclosure of the tests with the comment that "prospects for a new arms race have brought new liveliness to ultra-right organizations in the U.S.A."

It said that tests of the new bomb and plans for development of the mobile MX missile were bringing delight to supporters of the military-industrial complex and to rightist political figures in the United States.

President Carter has not decided whether to produce the neutron bomb but he has asked Congress for approval of production funds to give him flexibility.

The Pentagon said recently that "in the case of the improved Lance warhead (neutron bomb) versus the present warhead, we have succeeded in reducing the area exposed to fire (thermal radiation), fallout and the total of blast by a factor of more than 10."

"By confining these effects to small areas, the military effectiveness is maintained while minimizing the unwarranted hazard to nearby populations, to U.S. and allied forces, and greatly reducing the destruction around the immediate target area."

In Las Vegas, an ERDA spokesman said that he could not confirm or deny that a neutron bomb had been exploded this year at the Nevada test site. There have been only six announced nuclear tests so far this year but it is generally known that many more have been conducted.

"All nuclear weapons tests are conducted underground at the Nevada test site. That's where they do it," the spokesman said. "The enhanced radiation warhead (neutron bomb) for the Lance missile is under development and, if there are any development tests, they have to be at the Nevada test site," he said.

Nuclear weapons have been tested at the Nevada site in the desert about 70 miles north of Las Vegas since 1951.

Military Pledges To Free Bhutto Before Oct. Vote

FAWALPINDI, Pakistan, July 7 (Reuters).—Former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and other political leaders arrested in a military coup Tuesday will be set free before Pakistan holds general elections in October, a military spokesman said here today.

They would be allowed to resume political activity before the election period. The campaign will be limited to a month, he added.

Pakistan's new martial-law administrators will "very soon" announce arrangements for the election, the spokesman said. The exact date for the voting has not yet been fixed.

Mr. Bhutto is being held in what the army describes as temporary protective custody at Murree, a hill resort near the Kashmir border. Most of Pakistan's principal opposition leaders are also being held in government guest houses at Murree.

Political opponents today demanded the trial of Mr. Bhutto but the army said that it had no plans for political trials.

Protest in U.S. Embassy

ROME, July 7 (UPI).—About 30 Italian employees of U.S. military bases in Italy ended a 12-hour occupation of a room in the U.S. Embassy today after protesting over working conditions.

Group Meets

HOLM, July 7 (UPI).—Economic Commission of Petroleum Countries today met to discuss a ministerial meeting.

Syria, Tel Aviv Behind Factions

Fears of Arab-Israeli War
Rise as Lebanon Strife Gains

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, July 7 (NYT).—The increased fighting in southern Lebanon has aroused new fears that the confrontation between the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Lebanese Christians may turn into another Arab-Israeli war.

But, until now, Syria and Israel, the real opponents in the area, have refrained from action that would trigger the other side into war or provide the pretext for starting a war.

Arab and foreign diplomats in the area find it ominous that the fighting, which had declined in the spring, resumed as diplomatic efforts to bring about an Arab-Israeli accord stagnated following the rise of a hard-line government under Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Diplomatic maneuvering—even when it is inconclusive—is needed in the Middle East as an outlet for existing tensions. Political leaders on all sides find the absence of diplomatic efforts hard to explain to their followers.

The following moves are indications of growing tension.

• President Elias Sarkis of Lebanon, according to Beirut newspapers, blamed the Israeli government for the rise of tension in the southern part of his country, saying that "Israeli guarantees" against open intervention that had been given to the Lebanese through U.S. channels before the Israeli election "no longer hold true."

• Israel was reported to have warned Syria in strong terms not to move troops southward from positions in Lebanon on the north bank of the Litani River.

The Syrians, through their press and in statements by political leaders, warned the Lebanese to put their house in order soon because Syrian force could not be left in Lebanon indefinitely but were needed in the Golan Heights.

• President Anwar Sadat of Egypt called for a meeting of the leaders of Syria, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Kuwait and Lebanon in Beirut to deal with the tension in southern Lebanon. This is the same group of Arab leaders that met at Riyadh in October and imposed a cease-fire in Lebanon after 18 months of civil war.

• Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia was reported to have expressed, for the first time, Saudi support of the long-standing proposal by the United Nations forces south of Lebanon.

Arab officials are speaking again of the danger of an Israeli "preventive strike" against the Arabs. This thought is never far from the minds of Arab leaders.

Western diplomats who do not want to prejudice Mr. Begin's intentions in Lebanon tend to agree, nevertheless, that the presence of a hardliner at the head of Israel's government tends to encourage hardliners in other camps.

Extremists among the rightist Christians compare the Christian areas of Lebanon with Israel. It is "another Israel surrounded by Asian borders," in the words of one of them.

"If a defiant Israel can hold out another 10 or 15 years so can we," he said. He added that the Christian cause would be mortally damaged by an accommodation between Israel and the Arabs.

To the officers who command the Christian forces along the border with Israel, the image and attitude of Mr. Begin are more promising than those of the former Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

In the Palestine Liberation Organization, many members did not believe that Palestinian goals could be achieved through negotiation and resisted Syrian, Egyptian and Saudi pressure to enter negotiations. These Palestinians feel they have been vindicated by Mr. Begin's election victory. They are believed to have made psychological and political gains within the PLO in recent months.

Demonstration to Allies

For the Palestinian guerrillas who have been driven from their positions farther north in Lebanon, the fighting in the south is a desperate battle for their last bastion and an opportunity to show Arab governments the advantage of keeping a Palestinian military potential alive.

Although in southern Lebanon an alliance of Palestinians and Lebanese leftists is fighting rightist Christians, the Syrians and Israelis are the real opponents.

The Israelis have trained and equipped the Christian militia forces and are giving them vital support across the border. Israeli artillery is used for support occasionally.

The Syrian Army, which is holding positions to the rear of the Palestinians, is supplying and supporting them.

But until now, neither side has done anything that would indicate that it wants an open conflict.

Waldheim Unsure of Talks

PARIS, July 7 (Reuters).—United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim cast doubt today on the possibility of the Middle East peace conference in Geneva resuming on Oct. 10.

The date has been suggested by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin. President Anwar Sadat of Egypt appeared receptive.

But, Mr. Waldheim said, "so far, there is no agreement... There are enormous differences."

Artillery Clash

SIDON, Lebanon, July 7 (Reuters).—Civil war rages in southern Lebanon, with heavy artillery today and scores of shells hit on positions held by Palestinian fighters and their Lebanese allies.

They said that Lebanese rightist forces tried to advance on strategic Maroun al-Ras but were beaten back.

Japanese, 86, Cleared Of 15 Murder Charge

HIROSHIMA, Japan, July 7 (Reuters).—An 86-year-old man was acquitted today of a 1955 murder charge after pleading his innocence for 63 years and serving 14 years in jail.

Shinichi Kato, a former farmer, was pushed from the courtroom by a wheelchair. He said he wanted to live at least six more months with his name unfaded.

The presiding judge said that Mr. Kato had been sentenced originally to life on the basis of unreliable testimony and evidence.

2 Flee Italian Prison

ISILI, Sardinia, July 7 (UPI).—Two prisoners escaped from a penal colony here early today.

One prisoner was serving a 21-month term for extortion; the other was serving three years for attempted murder.



TRAGEDY ON MOUNTAIN ROAD—Onlookers lean over high embankment watching rescue operations for recovery of dead and injured from tourist bus which ran off steep mountain road near northeastern Spanish town of Huesca on Wednesday. Latest reports have 24 dead and 34 injured, all of them elderly. They were from an old people's home and were on an outing.

Islamic Fanatics Declare War
On Sadat, Bomb Two Theaters

CAIRO, July 7 (UPI).—A fanatic Islamic group, which kidnapped and killed a former cabinet minister, said today that it had declared war against President Anwar Sadat's government and bombed two Cairo theaters and a Nile Delta town as a "warning."

The group's victim, Dr. Mohamed Hussein Zuhaybi, was buried today. Thousands of mourners demanded that his death be avenged.

Mr. Sadat issued a decree setting up a three-man military tribunal, headed by Maj. Gen. Hassan Sadek, to try Dr. Zuhaybi's killers and about 135 other members of the Penance and Retreat Society rounded up during the last 24 hours. The trial will take place next week, officials said.

In apparent reprisal to the crackdown, the group exploded two bombs late yesterday at the Sphinx open air theater in a Cairo suburb and at the Arab Music Institute in the center of the capital. Five persons were injured. Furniture and windows were smashed.

In telephone calls to news agencies, spokesmen for the group said that they raided the music institute, hoping to kidnap Abdel Halim Huseini, a composer who is Mr. Sadat's brother-in-law.

Mr. Huseini was not there and the raiders detonated an explosive device.

The Sphinx theater was bombed because it is owned by the Religious Endowments Ministry and as a warning to the ministry, the spokesman said.

They also claimed that several bombs planted by the group exploded at El Mansura, a town 80 miles northeast of Cairo, injuring several persons. "As a reply to Sadat's actions," But this was

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Schmidt to Discuss Rights Issue With Carter
Bonn Said to Get New Signal of Moscow's Ang

BONN, July 7 (NYT).—The West German government has reportedly received new evidence of Soviet displeasure with the Carter administration's emphasis on human rights, adding to the concern here over the possible effect of Soviet-U.S. frictions on strategic arms talks and détente in general.

As Chancellor Helmut Schmidt left for Canada yesterday on a trip that will take him to Washington and talks with President Carter next week, a government official said signals had been received from Moscow indicating that President Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders were "seriously annoyed" over the U.S. policy.

"They feel that they are being brought before a tribunal, the rules for which have been set unilaterally by President Carter," the official said in explaining what diplomats had told West German officials.

The West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, met with Mr. Brezhnev in Moscow last month.

"They consider Mr. Carter's policies volatile," the official went on, "and are at a loss on how to deal with them."

No Showdown

A close aide of the Chancellor described Mr. Schmidt as "seriously concerned" that Carter's stand may prove counterproductive.

The aide said that Mr. Schmidt "will not evade the topic when he meets with Mr. Carter next Wednesday and Thursday but that he would certainly not seek any kind of a showdown in making it clear that West Europeans in general favor a more quiet approach."

For the government here, the issue is particularly sensitive because of the existence of two Germanys and because of the fact that thousands of ethnic Germans still live in such East bloc countries as Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

The Chancellor has repeatedly told U.S. officials that the West German government, using patient and quiet negotiations, has made possible the emigration to the West of 65,000 Germans from Communist countries during the last two years.

In remarks to reporters before departing for Canada, the Chancellor emphasized the overriding U.S.-U.K. to Sign Pact

WASHINGTON, July 7 (UPI).—The United States and Great Britain will sign a new civil air agreement on July 23 in Bermuda, the State Department announced today.

Plans for London Mosque Had It Aligned With Tel Aviv, Not Mecca

LONDON, July 7 (AP).—The new mosque in Britain narrowly escaped being built in line almost with Tel Aviv instead of Mecca as Islamic doctrine requires.

Architect Sir Frederick Gibberd told of the error today at a lunch for journalists who visited the domed mosque, with a minaret, on the edge of Regent's Park.

Sir Frederick explained that it was Islamic authorities who had specified the erroneous line. But Sir Frederick called in surveyors, who found it was 14 degrees out.

The erroneous line was contained in conditions of an international competition in 1969 to decide who should design the mosque, which cost \$4 million (\$6.8 million). Fifty-two designs from 17 countries were submitted, all adhering to the wrong Mecca line.

Sir Frederick's firm won the competition. Work began early in 1974. Completion of the building by John Laing Construction is expected within the next month or two but the opening of the mosque will not take place until early next year.

The site was placed at the disposal of Britain's Moslems by the Crown Land Commissioners in return for permission for the British to build an Anglican church in Cairo.

interest of West Europeans in pursuing and affirming East-West détente and their discomfiture at the continuing reports from Moscow describing Carter administration policies as being inconsistent with the aims of improving relations.

Mr. Schmidt said that in two days of talks with Janos Kadar, the Hungarian Communist leader, he had discussed the question of human rights and the talks by the two superpowers on limiting their nuclear arms.

"We repeatedly underlined our interest in continuing a policy of international détente," he said, "and both our countries will strive for that aim within our respective alliances. But we are aware of the fact that this can only be achieved if the two world powers develop their relations in a manner still more positive than has existed in the last few years."

The Chancellor, in his remarks on the subject, has made it clear that he does not agree with Mr. Carter's view that the humane rights campaign and the strategic arms talks can be pursued separately without affecting each other.

Letter to Honecker

BONN, July 7 (AP).—Schmidt has written a letter to East German leader Erich Honecker in an effort to get East-West relations moving again, said yesterday.

Mr. Schmidt's government officially noncommittal, not customary to come into correspondence at a high level," a spokesman said.

West Berlin Travelers Puzzled By Mysterious E. German Dots

BERLIN, July 7 (AP).—West Berliners are struggling to decipher mysterious East German dots on their travel papers.

The markings turn up after trips into East Germany and East Berlin. They have been found on, over and under travel photos, beside blanks for eye color, height and weight, under letters of names and on passport covers.

Not all West Berliners get the marks. And not all those who get them get similar treatment by border guards.

One man says he found his dot after taking an "unusual" number of gifts into East Germany. The next time over the border, he says, he was all but stopped when guards made their border search.

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Plans for London Mosque Had It Aligned With Tel Aviv, Not Mecca

LONDON, July 7 (AP).—The new mosque in Britain narrowly escaped being built in line almost with Tel Aviv instead of Mecca as Islamic doctrine requires.

Architect Sir Frederick Gibberd told of the error today at a lunch for journalists who visited the domed mosque, with a minaret, on the edge of Regent's Park.

interest of West Europeans in pursuing and affirming East-West détente and their discomfiture at the continuing reports from Moscow describing Carter administration policies as being inconsistent with the aims of improving relations.

Mr. Schmidt said that in two days of talks with Janos Kadar, the Hungarian Communist leader, he had discussed the question of human rights and the talks by the two superpowers on limiting their nuclear arms.

"We repeatedly underlined our interest in continuing a policy of international détente," he said, "and both our countries will strive for that aim within our respective alliances. But we are aware of the fact that this can only be achieved if the two world powers develop their relations in a manner still more positive than has existed in the last few years."

The Chancellor, in his remarks on the subject, has made it clear that he does not agree with Mr. Carter's view that the humane rights campaign and the strategic arms talks can be pursued separately without affecting each other.

Letter to Honecker

BONN, July 7 (AP).—Schmidt has written a letter to East German leader Erich Honecker in an effort to get East-West relations moving again, said yesterday.

Mr. Schmidt's government officially noncommittal, not customary to come into correspondence at a high level," a spokesman said.

West Berlin Travelers Puzzled By Mysterious E. German Dots

BERLIN, July 7 (AP).—West Berliners are struggling to decipher mysterious East German dots on their travel papers.

The markings turn up after trips into East Germany and East Berlin. They have been found on, over and under travel photos, beside blanks for eye color, height and weight, under letters of names and on passport covers.

Not all West Berliners get the marks. And not all those who get them get similar treatment by border guards.

One man says he found his dot after taking an "unusual" number of gifts into East Germany. The next time over the border, he says, he was all but stopped when guards made their border search.

For the government here, the issue is particularly sensitive because of the existence of two Germanys and because of the fact that thousands of ethnic Germans still live in such East bloc countries as Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

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Plea to Union
On Pay Ma
By Callaghan

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, July 7. — Prime Minister James Callaghan urged the country's unions to accept "moderate" settlements in the new months.

Answering questions in a House of Commons debate—following two big strikes to the government's pay this week—that if there is an explosion, hopes of dealing with it will be dashed.

The challenges to the government were made by the TUC's biggest union, the Transport and General Workers' Union, which voted today to free collective bargaining from the National Union of Miscellaneous Workers, which called for a 50-p pay rise.

The Prime Minister told the House that the "social contract" between government and unions under which unions had agreed to voluntary pay restraint two years, was no longer valid.

But he ruled out the possibility of statutory restrictions on increases and said that, this week's setbacks, the still a chance of cooperation between the unions.

Mr. Callaghan said, "It is important that we should moderate wage settlements in the next 12 months. If there is a wage explosion, a great deal of the hope we have for the future will be destroyed."

Mr. Callaghan said the unions were to be the miners and the Transport and General Workers' Union meant "entering a new phase."

The government would propose legislation concerning the economy after the next week with leaders of the Trades Union Congress.

Certainly Voted

"I am certain the TUC want to maintain the 15% interval (between pay rises) is possible," the Prime Minister said.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey said that the stability of a "meaningful agreement with the TUC Phase Two expires this month."

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% Cut for White House

Quarter Urged to Trim Staff to Encourage Wider Reform

By Charles Mohr

WASHINGTON, July 7 (NYT). President Carter's advisers on government reorganization have urged to him that the White House staff be cut 30 per cent by 1980 to "set an example" for the rest of the government and officials developing domestic policy already in use to pre-empt foreign and defense policy. The President is expected to announce by late next week the results of the proposals of a reorganization project staff several administration officials believe he will accept most of them.

ack Testifies

Whites' Fraud Get U.S. Aid

WASHINGTON, July 7 (NYT). Black orphanage superintendent testified yesterday that he used as a front by white businessmen seeking federal government noncompetitive contracts for minority and disadvantaged persons.

Witness Joseph Harris, the Senate Government Operations Subcommittee on Federal Spending Practices that he is job at a Virginia orphanage as president of a sand travel company so that the any could obtain Small Business Administration loans "at-risk" contracts as a city-owned business, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Opening hearings, the subcommittee chairman, Lawton J. D-Fla., charged that small Business Administration 10-year-old minority business development program is a with many "successful" businessmen literally buying a city citizen so they can as a minority firm for loans.

Chiles also charged that lenders found evidence that BA has become a job corps owner White House official who, he said, obtained loans after leaving the government.

Harris testified that, although he was 51-per-cent stock, he was never required to pay money into the fund and company and had no control over the firm. He said that as not allowed to see the any books, write checks, or fire personnel or to be any of the company's serial duties.

ck Panther's Bail

et at \$100,000

ELAND, Calif., July 7 (AP).—A judge set bail at \$100,000 Tuesday for Black Panther leader Huey Newton, who was arrested in 1974 and fled. He was released on bail. But the possibility that he could be released on his recognizance was not ruled out.

Newton, 35, who returned voluntarily to stand trial, is charged with the stabbing death of a girl and with assault on a tailor. He was free on bail when he disappeared in 1974.

Envoy to Vatican

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP).—Id Walters, 50, a Miami resident, has been selected as the administration's representative to the Vatican, the White House said. He will see Henry Cabot Lodge.

group again today to winnow down his choices, AP reported.]

Several elements of the plan would seem to enhance the already impressive influence of Bert Lance, the banker Carter made head of the Office of Management and Budget.

Hamilton Jordan, the chief political assistant to the President, may also increase his now considerable influence. The plan calls for more, not less, "political coordination" and more emphasis on political implications of policy in the White House.

Besides calling for staff reductions in the White House and in the Executive Office, the proposed plan redefines the roles of some important officials, transfers some functions out of the White House administrative complex to the grounds that they can be performed adequately elsewhere in government and eliminates some functions and agencies.

Panelists to disappear. For instance, the plan would eliminate the Office of Telecommunications Policy and the Council on International Economic Policy and might drastically reduce the size of the Council on Environmental Quality, transferring much of its research and technical expertise to the Interior Department.

One of the most interesting and probably significant aspects of the plan is the creation of what is called a new "policy management system" in domestic policy. The domestic policy staff directed by Stuart Eizenstat, the assistant to the President for domestic affairs, would be expected to coordinate the sophisticated policy-making machinery now employed by Eizenstat's National Security Council staff.

As does the NSC staff, domestic policy experts would oversee the preparation of so-called "presidential review memoranda" as a means of studying a given problem and producing recommended solutions. As in the case of the NSC, a Cabinet department or other agency would be designated as a "lead agency" for a given review memorandum although several agencies might be involved.

Most of the writing and policy research would be done by these non-White House agencies but under the coordination of Mr. Eizenstat's experts. Alternative policies would be debated in inter-agency policy review committees and eventually reach the President for final decision.

Domestic Council. The present Domestic Council, a statutory body which includes so many high government officials that the Carter White House regards it as unwieldy and has never formally convened it, will be abolished, a senior official said. Most of its large staff will remain in the Executive Office under Mr. Eizenstat's direction.

Although the reorganization planners said they made the first objective "functional" study of the White House, in decades, it seems apparent they were strongly influenced by Mr. Carter's known intellectual biases and his political campaign commitments.

Although Mr. Carter had promised to cut the White House staff, he had suffered political embarrassment when it became known that his staff of 578, including those on loan, was larger than the 510 persons on former President Gerald Ford's staff.

Thus, the final draft of the reorganization proposal recommends exactly the 30-per-cent reduction in the White House staff hoped for by Mr. Carter. The authorized personnel ceiling of 485 persons would be cut to 340 "permanent" positions, 175 of them "political-policy" personnel and 165 support or operations personnel.

Residents Flee Guatemala Border Area

Britain Sends Forces to Belize After Threat of Invasion

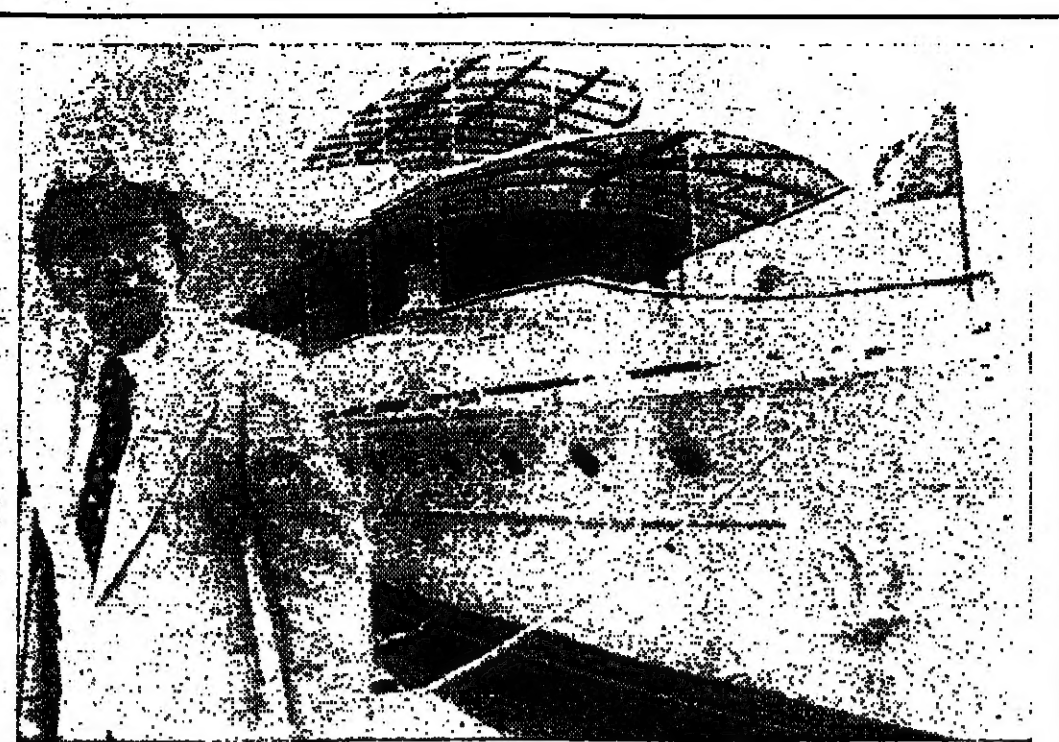
GEORGETOWN, Belize, July 7 (AP).—Hundreds of British soldiers and tons of military equipment arrived today in this tiny British colony to head off an invasion threatened by Guatemala.

British Army public relations officer Paul Randolph said a contingent of 16 Hercules transport and four Vickers VC-10 transports had been sent to the colony. He would not confirm they were carrying troops.

Today, the Foreign Office said the British buildup had rushed in addition to the British military and Harrier jump-jet planes and diverted ships to Belize in response to the statement. By Guatemala leaders and moves by the Guatemalan armed forces, notably the deployment of their regulars on the border with Belize.

Cause for Concern. Guatemalan actions "have the British government for serious concern" about security, the statement said.

Repeated Threats. Guatemala claims Belize, formerly British Honduras, is part of its territory and has repeatedly threatened to invade the colony if Britain grants it independence.



PASSING INTO HISTORY—Thomas Aquinas Malloy standing on Washington dock in front of 52-year-old presidential yacht Sequoia that he bought for \$286,000. He took possession of the ship "under protest," claiming that it had been stripped of virtually all its furnishings. He plans to show it as a traveling museum. It was used by Presidents Hoover, Roosevelt, Johnson, Nixon (the most) and Ford.

Tactic Draws Press Complaints

Carter Tries the 'Backgrounder'

By Laura Foreman

WASHINGTON, July 7 (NYT).—Last Friday, a half dozen columnists lounged around the White House swimming pool, having what was billed as an informal chat with President Carter.

Tuesday, a slightly larger group, reporters this time, sweltered in shortsleeved shirts under a pin oak on the south lawn of the White House, sipping beer or wine punch and asking the President what he thought about such matters as tax reform, welfare, the Middle East and U.S. relations with the Soviet Union.

Aside from the news, they produced, the two sessions were news in themselves. With the calculated casualness that revived the fortunes of the cardigan sweater and the fireside chat, Mr. Carter is now experimenting with a time-honored but touchy institution in Washington—the "backgrounder."

"There was a feeling on our part, and I believe on the part of at least a number of people covering the White House, that there needs to be some contact with the President that goes beyond a formal news conference," Jody Powell, the White House press secretary, said.

The idea, he said, was to provide a "more effective approach," allowing reporters more insight into Mr. Carter's "impressions" and his "thought processes."

The White House also said that it had held the session in an attempt to cope with a number of requests for interviews.

"Deep Background." While few reporters would argue with increased access to the President, there was some displeasure over the fact that he chose to offer it on "deep background."

In Washington press parlance, "deep background" means that, while the substance of what is said may be used, there are to be no direct quotations and no identification of the source or attribution of any sentiments to him.

"Simple background" means that quotes can be used and the source can be identified generally—"a high government official," for instance.

"Off the record" means that a conversation is for the reporter's information and is not to be written about or broadcast at all. Most of Mr. Carter's session was on "deep background" and the result was a spate of articles saying that "it was learned that"

the President felt certain ways about certain issues.

The President was never cited nor his office alluded to as the source by the attending reporters. The source was scarcely a mystery to the hovering Washington press corps, however, and Mr. Powell made no secret of it when asked to verify Mr. Carter's use of the backgrounder technique. There were mixed reviews.

Some Objections. "The New York Times objects to backgrounder briefings in which news is made available for publication on a nonattributable basis," said Seymour Topping, managing editor of The Times.

"The experimental group briefing given by the President yesterday fell into that category and we have informed the White House of our preference that the practice be discontinued."

"Our reporter attended... with instructions to press for attribution. We feel our readers are entitled to as much information as we can give them about sources, particularly in reporting government news."

Some years ago, The Washington Post, seeking to avoid manipulation by government sources, set limitations on the use of backgrounder.

"In effect, when the government itself called reporters to a backgrounder, we would reserve the right to attend or not attend," said Howard Simons, The Post's managing editor. If reporters did attend, they would either leave or announce that the decision on the handling of the story would be up to the newspaper's editors.

"It was an attempt to keep us from being used as a trial balloon while the source hid behind a backgrounder," Mr. Simons said. He added, however, "We could not have done Watergate without the use of unnamed sources."

The Wall Street Journal, whose reporter attended and thus was obliged to honor the ground rules, used the following as its fourth paragraph in a brief article on yesterday's White House briefing:

"The President's views on tax revision, as well as other subjects, were given to a group of reporters yesterday under ground rules that barred identification of the source."

While technically adhering to the rules, the wording left little doubt to the perceptive reader that the source was Mr. Carter. "I think you ought to cut it as close as possible without breaking any ground rules," said Norman Miller, the newspaper's Washington bureau chief.

U.S. Crime Rate Shows 9% Drop

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP).—The nation's crime rate dropped 9 per cent in the first three months of this year compared to the same period last year, the largest quarterly reduction in the 19 years the FBI has issued crime reports, the agency said today.

Although there were reductions in 5 of the 7 major crime categories, the number of rapes increased 5 per cent and aggravated assaults were up 1 per cent, the FBI said.

The sharpest decline was for larceny, 11 per cent. The report showed an 8-per-cent decrease for robbery, 7 per cent for burglary, 5 per cent for murder and 4 per cent for motor vehicle theft.

At present, only two armed guards are required, with one escort vehicle and no mandatory bulletproofing.

Proposals published Tuesday would require sharply increased guard forces for high-grade uranium and plutonium in storage and transit. They would mandate certification that private guards hired by commercial nuclear operators and shippers are in good mental health and trained in using weapons.

The rules also would require defenses adequate to hold off coordinated, separate attacks by trained, dedicated teams of terrorists armed with semi-automatic weapons and explosives and would require nine armed guards for plutonium shipments of uranium or plutonium by road, with two or three bulletproof escort vehicles.

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After Allegations of Illegal Activities

Canada to Probe Mounties Over Break-Ins

By Robert Trumbull

OTTAWA, July 7 (NYT).—The Canadian government has ordered a full-scale inquiry into charges that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police had resorted to illegal break-ins and other activities in carrying out security investigations.

The announcement yesterday caused a political sensation here, with what are widely expected to be damaging implications for the government of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau. Mr. Trudeau had defended the security service against criticism by opposition parties as allegations of wrongdoing had grown and had rejected demands in Parliament for an inquiry.

A three-man commission of legal experts was named to investigate the mounted police and from that inquiry new rules are expected to emerge governing how far the unit can go in protecting national security.

The commission is the outgrowth of a series of incidents that have tarnished the reputation of the Mounties, heretofore widely regarded as an elite force whose wholesome image has been a source of national pride to Canadians. Although few are seen on horseback now, some still appear for ceremonial occasions in the traditional red-jacketed uniform.

Illegally Seized

An earlier incident involving the Mounties, now under investigation by Ontario provincial authorities, concerned charges that records of the Praxis Corp. of Toronto, a group formed to organize the poor, had been illegally seized.

Critics of the Trudeau government linked the Praxis affair with the distribution of a list of names of government employees suspected of subversive activity. Mr. Trudeau and others acknowledged the existence of the list—after first denying it—only after opposition members of Parliament produced evidence that the names had been circulated to the Cabinet. Mr. Trudeau has continued to defend the incident as a proper security precaution, however.

Opposition members of Parliament have focused their attacks upon Jean-Pierre Goyer, the solicitor-general at the time of the break-ins and now the minister of supply and services, whose resignation has been demanded repeatedly.

Francis Fox, the present solicitor-general, said in the statement yesterday that he and Mr. Trudeau had received "repeated and unequivocal assurances from the RCMP" that a break-in at a news agency had been "an exceptional and isolated occurrence" that did not warrant the attention of a commission of inquiry, as demanded by the opposition parties.

"Some Basis in Fact." Later, the commissioner of the mounted police, M.J. Nadon, after making an investigation of his own at Mr. Fox's request, reported to the solicitor-general that some of the allegations by the opposition "might well have some basis in fact" and that "it would appear that some members of the RCMP in the discharge of their responsibility to protect national security could well have used methods, or could have been involved in actions, which were neither authorized nor provided for by law."

"As a result," the statement by Mr. Fox said, "the commissioner has modified his position and recommended that the government establish a commission of inquiry into the operations and policies of the RCMP security service on a national basis."

Mr. Fox said the three-man commission also would make recommendations for possible reforms.

Workers Turn Thumbs Down On 'Hands Up'

IMLAY CITY, Mich., July 7 (AP).—Hamill Manufacturing Co. has agreed to stop requiring assembly line workers to raise their hands for permission to go to the toilet, a union spokesman said yesterday.

Ruth Union of the United Auto Workers Local 481 said the company also had agreed to pay back wages to workers who were suspended for refusing to follow the rule.

The company, whose 400 employees make seat belts for the Ford Motor Co., had required workers to raise their hands for a supervisor's permission to leave their work stations to go to the toilet.

Employees held a one-day work stoppage recently to protest the rule and a number of unresolved grievances. Company and union officials have been meeting in an attempt to deal with the backlog of 100 grievances.

Italian Reporter Is Shot in Legs

ABANO TERME, Italy, July 7 (AP).—A reporter for the Venice newspaper Gazzettino was shot in the legs today in the fourth such attack on an Italian journalist in two months, police reported.

They said Antonio Garzotto of the newspaper's Padua office was leaving his home at Abano Terme when a man fired five pistol shots at him, jumped into a car and sped away.

The leftist urban guerrilla group Red Brigades claimed responsibility for the earlier shootings of journalists. Mr. Garzotto, 47, has covered trials of political extremists and had been threatened in the past.

Soviet Activist Begins Exile Term for Arson

MOSCOW, July 7 (AP).—Malva Landsa, a member of a Moscow-based Helsinki conference monitoring panel, left yesterday to begin her sentence of two years' exile in a remote area of eastern Siberia, dissident sources reported.

Mrs. Landsa, 58, a retired geologist, was found guilty of arson after a fire in her apartment.

EEC Supports U.K. On Fishing Restriction

BRUSSELS, July 7 (Reuters).—The European Economic Community Commission yesterday backed Britain's decision last week to ban herring fishing in the North Sea within its 200-mile fishing zone, informed sources said. But the commission warned Britain that its approval did not mean that future unilateral action by Britain or any other EEC state would be endorsed, the sources said.

Britain acted last week to protect herring stocks in its sector of the North Sea after its EEC partners failed to accept the commission's proposals for a ban until the end of this year.

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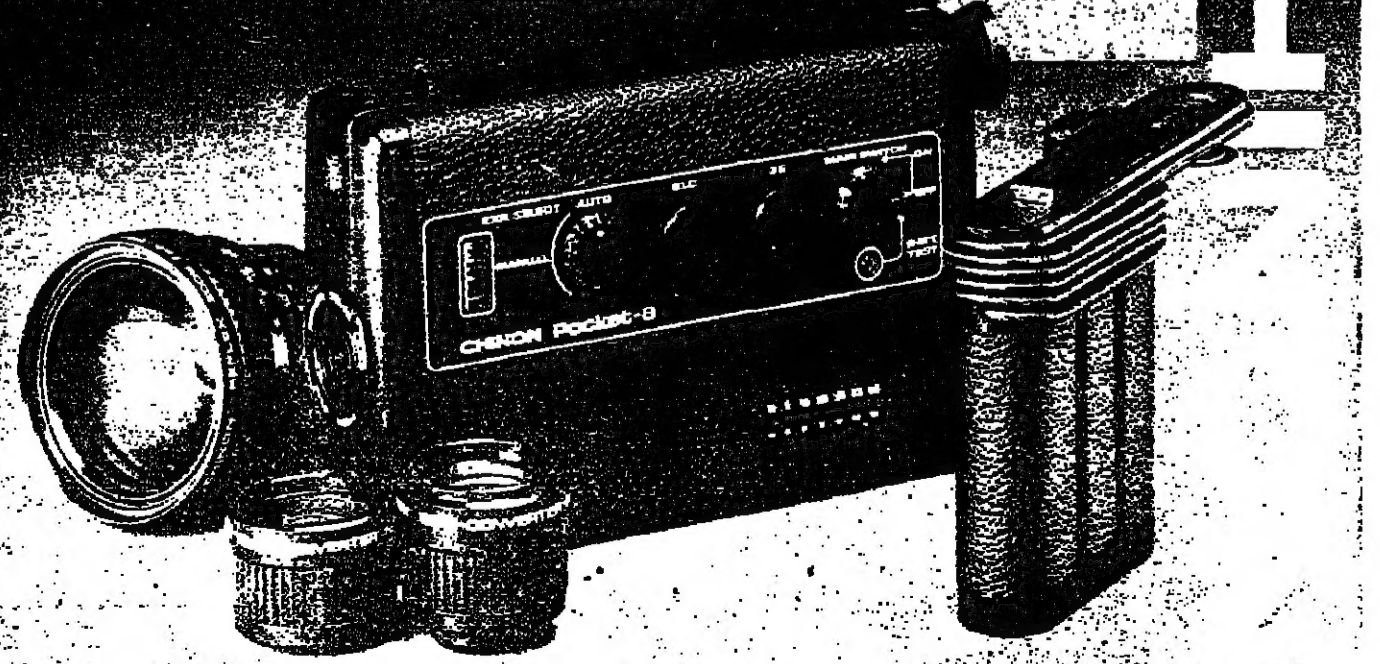
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For reservations at these hotels, or at Singapore Hilton, Taipei Hilton, and Tokyo Hilton, contact your travel agent, any Hilton hotel or Hilton Reservation Service office.

U.S. Facing Up to Inflation

The Carter administration is finally showing signs of life in facing up to inflation. The secretaries of Treasury, Labor and Commerce and the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers have held the first major meeting with the labor-management group created by the White House last April to shape a national anti-inflation policy. It is far from certain that very much can be done to reduce the pace of inflation, but at least the President's emissaries recognized that the judgment could not be left to the labor-management group alone.

After creating the group, the administration largely deferred to it and particularly to its chairman, John T. Dunlop of Harvard, the former secretary of Labor. The government promised to shave two points off the inflation rate by 1979 but offered no plan to get from here (6 per cent) to there (4 per cent). A growing doubt that this goal could be achieved undoubtedly hastened the search for some kind of new policy initiative. A midyear economic review by the Office of Management and Budget last week put the achievement of a 4-per-cent inflation rate off to late 1980. Most private economists think even that date is optimistic.

The administration also realized that if left alone, Mr. Dunlop and his group were unlikely to hit upon any means of reducing inflation by 1980. Mr. Dunlop stands with the majority of economists, who think the inflation rate will not go lower in the next few years. Indeed, he believes that pattern-setting wage settlements of roughly 10 per cent a year in major industries, such as steel and autos, must be allowed to ripple through the economy until their contracts

come up for renegotiation in late 1979 and 1980. He also believes that a governmental initiative to hold down prices would be counterproductive, stimulating business to push up prices as a precaution against controls.

Secretary Blumenthal of Treasury, fortunately, resists these conclusions. "If you accepted that point of view fully, you would never do anything," he said last week. The fact is that nonunion workers, who make up the great bulk of the labor force, are not locked into three-year contracts. Nor are businesses required by some iron law of economics to push up prices and profit margins as fast as they do in responding to cost pressures.

Clearly, White House economists want to pressure business and labor leaders into helping devise a remedy for inflation. To judge by Mr. Blumenthal's comments, however, the White House would consider government action if inflation heats up unless the labor-management team can propose a joint strategy.

There is no certainty that anything can work with or without the cooperation of big labor and big business. Economists throughout the non-Communist industrial world have been frustrated so far in the search for a way to reduce inflation while economies expand. But it is encouraging to see the administration join the search. So far, because of Mr. Dunlop's primacy, ideas for restraining wages and prices have received little attention in the administration. A presidential goal needs a supporting plan or it might as well be written off.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Boot for Bhutto

Fed up with "political wranglings," the Pakistani Army has ousted Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and promised elections and a return to civilian rule in 90 days. Regret at the spectacle of yet another military take-over must yield to recognition that Mr. Bhutto had run out his string. Coming to power after Bangladesh split off in 1971, this perceptive brilliant figure did much to restore his nation's spirit and the momentum of its development. He held and won elections in 1973, but in new elections last March he rigged the results, without needing to, and the consequent protests and the army's eventual refusal to drag his chestnuts out of the fire brought him down.

To the extent that his troubles arose from personal hubris, rather than the economic and social conditions that tend to overwhelm the political leadership of most poor countries, there is a certain hope still for Pakistan. Or so the army seems to feel. The new man in charge, Gen. Mohammed Ziaul Haq, insists he harbors no political ambitions. The lingering taste of the last term of military rule, culminating in the dismemberment of the country, is evidently still too strong for him to profess otherwise. Gen.

Ziaul Haq faces formidable practical difficulties in settling the country down for new elections. Will he let Mr. Bhutto, still his party's chief, compete? At the moment, all the active politicians are in jail. Taking over is easier than letting go.

The United States has enjoyed generally good relations with Pakistan for decades, receiving Pakistan's cooperation in the name of global anti-Communism, offering aid and a measure of protection against India. Even so, Mr. Bhutto at the end found it convenient to charge, without offering evidence, that the CIA was financing his opposition. Presumably the new leadership will have neither grounds nor political reason to foment anti-Americanism. It will then be quite feasible for the United States to continue cooperating with Pakistan on matters affecting the stability of its region as well as its own development. The Carter administration, at other times and places quick to identify failings of due process, passed off Gen. Ziaul Haq's take-over as an "internal" matter. This leaves the way open, after a difficult interlude, for a return to mutually advantageous ways.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

'God's Ingenious Gift'

The Catholic Church in the United States has a long and deserved reputation as a bulwark against sexual permissiveness. Even in recent years, while many Catholics have been getting divorced, employing artificial contraception, yielding to unsanctioned pleasures and playing their part in the worldwide "sexual revolution," the church hierarchy has remained unyielding.

Among Catholic theologians and educators, however, there has been an unmistakable impulse toward greater freedom. It has surfaced anew in a four-year study, commissioned by the Catholic Theological Society of America, whose membership includes almost all teachers of religion in Catholic seminaries and universities. "Human Sexuality: New Directions in American Catholic Thought"—is dramatic evidence of fresh currents in the Catholic community.

Written by three priests, a nun and a Catholic layman with credentials in law and psychology, the report describes sex as "God's ingenious gift." It takes its inspiration less from established doctrine than from the strivings of individuals for "creative growth." The values for which it speaks owe much to humanistic psychology: Sexual behavior, it says, should be "self-liberating," "other-enriching," "honest," "faithful," "socially responsible," "life-serving" and "joyous."

Whereas the Catholic Church has traditionally taught that some sexual practices,

such as adultery, are immoral, the report suggests that under certain circumstances extramarital affairs may be morally acceptable—though it is critical of the "swinging single" phenomenon. Artificial contraception and even sterilization are also given conditional approval: "Responsible parenthood demands readiness to acknowledge that there are situations and conditions where it would be irresponsible and hence immoral to beget children." In contradiction of a 1975 decree of the Vatican, occasional masturbation is viewed as "statistically, psychologically and morally normal." The report is tolerant of homosexuality and not overly concerned about pornography's effects on most adults.

The study was criticized even before publication by conservative voices as "partisan in outlook, poor in scholarship, weak in argumentation, fallacious in its conclusions." The New York archdiocese denounced it as based on "very subjective guidelines" and opposed to church teachings "from the time of the Scriptures to the present day." The debate is far from over. Though the humanistic premises of "human sexuality" will not soon be adopted by U.S. bishops, such a profound note of dissent among those entrusted with teaching the young cannot fail to have significant implications for the Catholicism of tomorrow.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

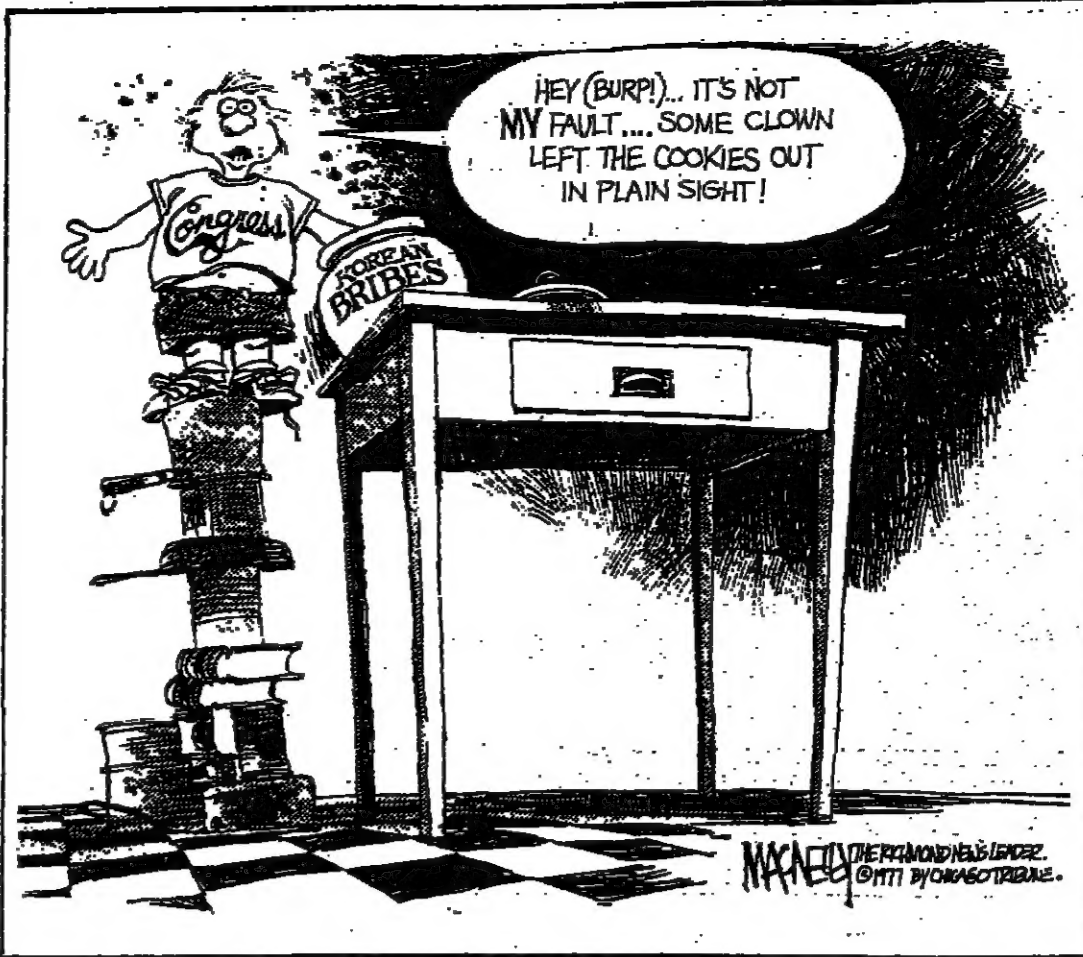
July 8, 1902

MANILA—The present outbreak of cholera in the Philippines is the most severe that has visited the archipelago since 1862. In the provinces near Manila over 10,000 cases, nearly 8,000 of which proved fatal, had been reported up to July 4. In the city of Manila, where the disease also claimed many victims, it had been fought to a standstill by the enforcement of the sanitary regulations.

Fifty Years Ago

July 8, 1927

LOS ANGELES—With the menace of a 10 per cent wage slash, due to become a reality in three weeks, 700 film actors and actresses comprising many famous stars, voted in a mass meeting today to join the Actors Equity Association. An all-star cast of speakers harangued the large assemblage of film people, including: Ernest Torrence, Wallace Berry, Charles Ray, Thomas Meighan, Conrad Nagel and Beek Lytell.



The 'Leonid Young' Doctrine

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS—An exchange printed in Newsweek in March:

Q. As a politician, where do you see yourself going from here?
A. I hope I'll be here for quite a few years—for eight years.

The calm self-assurance of Andy Young, the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, did not upset the nations of the world, except for a few exceptions. This optimism, greeted more or less with amusement on the Washington cocktail circuit, was interpreted as bad news in the six countries of Eastern Europe.

Mr. Young's amusing or extraordinary pronouncements on various political subjects, particularly concerning Africa—and which are now more a part of Washington's diplomatic folklore, rather than its global strategy—have been blown up to unexpected dimensions in the Soviet bloc. Although they had no true impact on the situation in Africa, Mr. Young's ideas concerning the role and presence of Cubans in Angola had an explosive effect 10,000 kilometers from there.

Not a Paradox

This is not a paradox, but simple politics. As long as Mr. Young took up arms against racism, even if in less than 24 hours he managed to provoke the ire of the Soviet Union, Sweden, Britain and two former presidents of the United States, his position was understandable from the human point of view, although somewhat embarrassing diplomatically. A civil rights activist in the United States—and a diplomatic neophyte—Mr. Young could almost normally be expected to inject his personal concerns into his new field of activity. But personal concerns are dangerous things in politics. And that is why Mr. Young has gained fame in the empire of Leonid Brezhnev, and why Mr. Young's ideas are being presented in Eastern Europe as the doctrine of Andy Brezhnev or Leonid Young.

Mr. Young is perfectly right in condemning apartheid. But he is wrong when he says that to punish the racists, he believes that South Africa should "be subjected for a brief period to a Marxist regime." ("It wouldn't matter if South Africa went Marxist for a little while." History has made it abundantly clear that one cannot be Marxist for 15 minutes. First, Eastern Europe has been Marxist for 30 years now, and furthermore, a Marxist regime has never cured a country of racism, nor has it ever furthered democracy or tolerance.

Mr. Young must not forget that countries such as Czechoslovakia, which had no history of racism, did precisely become racist under a Marxist regime. And other countries, which had always been racist, went deeper into this aberration during their 30 years of Marxism.

In Europe, it is countries such as Greece, Portugal and Spain—former fascist countries—which became democratic, and not Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, which remain Marxist.

Democratic

Mr. Young is perfectly right when he declares that the Cubans "play a mod-est role and are a stabilizing factor" in Angola. But he must admit that Fidel Castro's Africa Corps works for the Kremlin and that there are some countries in this world where his thesis sounds much like justification of colonial "stability" or of a foreign occupation—that it is precisely his own role

in this instance that he should be fighting.

It is in the name of such "stability" and without Cuban help that the Russians stifled the Hungarian rebellion in 1956, whose aim was specifically to put an end to the country's submission "for a brief period to a Marxist regime."

Mr. Young is perfectly right when he says that "If the Cubans would pull out of Angola, President Neto could not remain in power." What of it? It is with the aim of guaranteeing Mr. Husak's position as leader of Czechoslovakia that several Soviet divisions are permanent residents in that country. If they had not gone there, Mr. Dubcek would probably still be at the head of the regime in Prague. Does Mr. Young prefer Husak to Dubcek?

Sincere

Mr. Young is sincere when he declares that "the presence of Cubans in Ethiopia would be a good thing if they would counsel the leaders of that country to put an end to executions." But what would he say on the death of Marshal Tito (who just celebrated his 85th birthday)? If the Russians occupied Yugoslavia on the pretext of preventing a bloody confrontation between Serbs and Croats; if "to put an end to executions," the Red Army occupied all the port cities on the Adriatic, took up positions on the Italian frontier, facing the Maghreb and the Middle East and—finally—gained a hold on the shores of the Mediterranean?

If Mr. Young believes that his theory of "Cuba, a factor of stability" is without precedent, he is in error. What does he say of Syrian presence in Lebanon? What are the limits that Mr. Young would set to the legitimacy of the stabilizing factor in intervention? Every colonization—at least in the beginning—is a stabilizing factor. And then what? When may a situation be considered sufficiently stable to justify the withdrawal of the stabilizing factor? And who is to decide that? And what should be done if the stabilizing factor refuses to leave?

Mr. Young is perfectly right when he says that "You don't have to panic every time 1,000 Cubans appear somewhere in the world," adding that he, personally, had never been "frightened by Communism." Sincerity in politics should be the result of an analysis of the balance of power and not of a state of mind. Mr. Young has never suffered from cholera, but there is no doubt that he would be vaccinated adequately before going through the slums of Calcutta. The lack of personal experience is not a sufficient basis from which to draw political conclusions in the name of one of the world's most powerful countries. In politics, as in medicine, help sometimes comes too late.

Role of Carter

The problem would not be serious if it concerned only Mr. Young. But Eastern Europe knows well that behind Mr. Young there is Jimmy Carter. And what the ambassador is doing now in the name of the U.S. President—according to Eastern Europeans—is legitimizing what the Red Army has done in the name of Leonid Brezhnev, the new President of the Soviet Union. The Brezhnev doctrine is nothing more than a Young-type concept, long in use to justify the stabilizing factor in the occupation of six Eastern European countries.

Kultura, a prestigious review edited in Paris by Polish exiles, was recently asked by the National Review what new hope it had in the presence of Zbigniew Brzezinski in the close entourage of President Carter. Kultura answered very clearly that it hoped that Mr. Brzezinski would act not in the interest of Polish exiles, but in that of the United States, where a good knowledge of Eastern European problems can be very useful. Eastern European nations have expressed the hope to see Mr. Young use his knowledge of racial problems in the interest of the United States

and not in the interest of any particular group whether it be political, regional or racial.

"Naturally," an Eastern European observer said recently, "in our case, the problem is only that of white people: Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, Hungarians, Romanians, Bulgarians and East Germans. But we are about 100 million and we are also the last disinterested friends of the United States in the world. And one day, we may become useful."

Outside of Africa

During his ninth press conference, President Carter reaffirmed his support of Mr. Young. He called him a "superb representative" and added that "Mr. Young would henceforth dedicate more time to countries outside Africa."

In Warsaw, they like to tell the story about the urgent appeal that the Jews sent to God last New Year's Day. "God," it said, "for the last 5,787 years, we have been your chosen people. It's time to choose another one."

If they could have done so, the people of Eastern Europe would also have sent an urgent appeal to Mr. Young, asking him to choose other nations for his future concerns.

Mr. Unger is a former Warsaw journalist who now reviews Eastern European countries and East-West relations for the Brussels newspaper *Le Soir*, where he signs his columns "Poi Mathis." He wrote this article for the *International Herald Tribune*.

Africa's Fascination With Amin

By Jonathan Randal

LIBREVILLE, Gabon—The recently ended Organization of African Unity summit conference provided yet another insight into the strange fascination exercised by Ugandan President Idi Amin.

Throughout the four-day conference of African chiefs of state his hulking, bemuddled presence never failed to elicit laughter or applause from the continent's assembled elite.

On the surface, such marks of only slightly overdone respect for Amin appear hard to fathom, especially since last month in London Africans joined other members of the Commonwealth in condemning Uganda's "wholesale disregard for human life."

After all, the men and women gathered here were not representatives of the illiterate African masses, who could be excused for not knowing about Amin's atrocities and instead revel in his constant twitting of the once all-powerful white man.

Even Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, a respected humanist who has never hid his contempt for Amin's antics, remained strangely silent when newsmen asked him why he had not denounced the Ugandan leader here.

The only charges of mass murder and atrocities heard throughout the summit were not leveled at Amin, but rather by the Somalis against the admittedly ruthless Ethiopian regime.

Nor did anyone bother to condemn atrocities said to have taken place in Sekou Touré's Guinea or in Macias Nguema's Equatorial Guinea.

Abnormal psychology experts doubtless could provide explanations for what happened here. Some African observers are convinced that Africa's attitude towards Amin operates on two levels, one dealing with the ideal, the other with African reality.

Less Exalted

The conferees here—and hundreds of thousands of less exalted Africans—know that the modern world does not tolerate Amin's bloodthirsty glowing.

But for many Africans, Amin is the perfect model of the pre-colonial-period African tribal leader, in turn flamboyant, feared, ruthless but always respected.

Moreover, Amin's highly professional manipulation of the West-

ern press—which seems to relish his every antic—and his skillful rubbing off on his fellow political leaders. For better or worse, Amin has become the best known African, and has put Africa on the world map.

Left unsaid, moreover, is the deep-seated African inferiority complex which tolerates the double standard of ritually denouncing repression by white society regimes while turning blind eye to the systematic denial of human rights carried in most black African countries.

The truth is that almost all leaders of Independent Africa, frightened men haunted by the continent's capacity for coups.

In their heart of hearts they know they either have resorted to the most draconian methods—would not hesitate to do so at the slightest provocation—to stem their uneasy throes.

Preventive detention, censorship, persecution of dissidents, big handed behavior and worse has become such common currency that it is easier to draw up a handful of African countries which manage to respect some, not necessarily many, basic human rights.

Unspoken Fear

The unspoken fear among continent's more thoughtful and decent citizens is that Africa's best bet will be to more Idi Amin.

For looking around Africa, where perhaps a quarter of regimes are military, there's a discernible decline in the quality of leadership involved.

The men and women at OAU conference were full participants in the African game which may explain their indulgence for one of their own. And the list grows daily of the Africans who prefer to the exile—often outside their own country—rather than put up with their regimes.

JOAN BATLASS, Norwich, England.

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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de \$20,000,000
S.C. Paris 10 (3 B 1112, 21 Rue de Berry, 75008 Paris Cedex 08)
Tel.: 222-2000. Telex: 320366 Herald, Paris. Cable: Herald Paris.
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter D. Bryant.
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Composition: Pichon 76 5426

مكتبة لادن

Is Obvious Target

se Aide to Pope Deplores ck of Discipline in Church

By Paul Hofmann

E. July 7 (NYT).—One of the most vocal critics of the Vatican's handling of the Rev. Virgilio LeFebvre today what he termed "a lack of discipline or rebellion" in the Roman Catholic Church.

There was no doubt the Most Rev. Marcel LeFebvre, a leader of the traditionalist movement in the church, said.

Pope's Entourage
Mr. LeFebvre, who lamented the "rebellion" editorial of L'Osservatore Romano, is the deputy editor of a Vatican newspaper. He also member of the Pope's closest

entourage of about half a dozen priests and laymen.

Today's L'Osservatore Romano editorial omitted any indication or even vague hint whether the Vatican was considering imposing further church penalties on Archbishop LeFebvre. Last July, the conservative prelate was suspended by the Pontiff from the exercise of all priestly duties. The archbishop ignored the papal censure.

Father LeFebvre's thinly veiled attack on Archbishop LeFebvre appeared a few hours after the Vatican learned from news agency dispatches that LeFebvre was planning an appearance in the United States. The archbishop, 71, reportedly has accepted an invitation to consecrate a chapel in Dickinson, Texas, on Sunday. Under the church's law of apostolic succession, Archbishop LeFebvre remains a member of the hierarchy as a "suspended" priest. The Apostles of Jesus Christ, any priestly act he performs is considered invalid by theologians, although it may be illegal because of the papal ban imposed on the prelate.

No Dismissal

Many churchmen in Rome now do not believe that the Vatican would drastically punish the dissident, although it had been disseminating warnings before last week's Rome ceremony that Archbishop LeFebvre might be excommunicated.

Rather, the Pope and high Vatican officials appear to have reached agreement that the best tactics are to isolate the archbishop, who accuses the Pontiff and his aides of being too liberal and rejects the reforms of the Second Vatican Council, 1962-1965.

Attempts by the church establishment to divert support from the clerical rebel are reaching directly into the Rome seminary. A first sign was noticed last Wednesday when Archbishop LeFebvre was able to ordain only 15 subdeacons instead of, as previously announced, 22. No plausible explanation was offered in Rome at the time why six seminarians had stayed away from a rite to prepare them for the priesthood.

Now it has been learned that some or all of the six have arrived in Rome as guests of a church institution. There is reason to believe that they are being counseled to proceed with their studies in some Vatican-approved seminary.

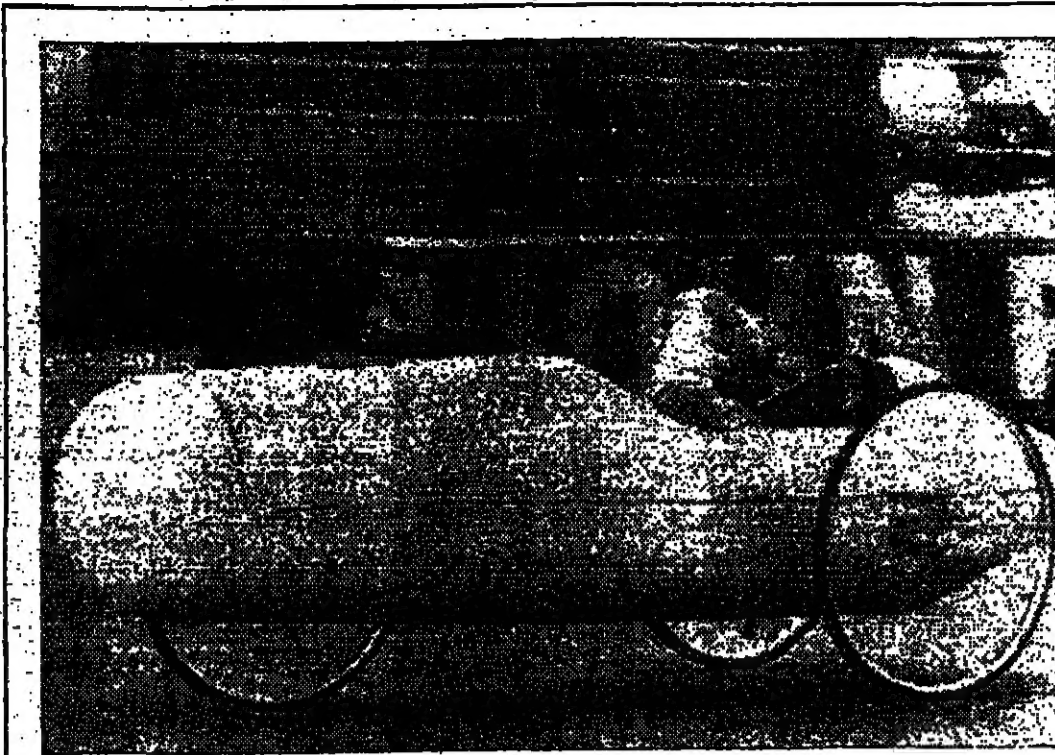
gian Premier ls for 'Real' C Parliament

USSEL, July 7 (AP).—Mr. Leo Tindemans of Belgium warned today that a united Europe will only be possible if the member countries of the European Community d in organizing a real European Parliament.

Premier's statement marked winning of Belgium's presidential election for the next six years. He urged the Nine to direct elections to the European Parliament.

He said the election, due in 1978, would strengthen the dynamics of European integration.

is no exaggeration to say Europe will or will not be a reality according to whether or not we succeed in the foundations of a real European Parliament," he said. The issue has been hotly debated in some member countries, politicians fear that a newly elected Parliament would be on their state's sovereignty.



AROUND THE WORLD ON 25 GALLONS—A three wheeled cigar-shaped car produced by British team from Cranfield Institute of Technology won first prize this week in mileage project designed for engineering students when it was clocked over a ten-mile course and returned a gas consumption of... 1,087 miles to the gallon.

Chinese Pilot in MiG-19 Defects to Taiwan

TAIPEI, July 7 (UPI).—A Chinese pilot defected to Taiwan today in a MiG-19 jet fighter and the defection nearly triggered the first air battle between the Communists and Nationalists in 18 years when other MiGs tried to intercept his plane, military sources said.

The pilot, identified as Fan Yuan-yen, 41, will receive 9,000 ounces of gold—equivalent to more than \$300,000 at the Taiwan market price—under a standing offer by the Nationalist government.

He was quoted as telling Taiwanese military officials that he defected because "there are no human rights on the China mainland."

The MiG-19, the mainstay of the Chinese Air Force, touched down at Taiwan air base in southern Taiwan.

"Safe and Sound"
Mr. Fan, a squadron leader, was "safe and sound" and undergoing debriefings by air force authorities, the Defense Ministry announced.

Military sources said Mr. Fan was leading an unknown number of planes on a patrol mission along the coast of the Taiwan Strait when he suddenly veered east to fly over the strait.

They said he sent the Taiwanese Air Force the "proper sig-

nals through a certain radio channel" as instructed by the Nationalists in a daily broadcast calling for Chinese pilots to defect.

Mr. Fan's fellow pilots, apparently under standing orders

Mauritania Aide Is Shot in Paris

PARIS, July 7 (AP).—Two gunmen shot the Mauritanian ambassador to France today but officials at the American Hospital said he was out of danger. He was the third ambassador shot in Paris in the last two years.

Ambassador Ahmed Ould Ghanallah, 35, was shot this morning after he had gotten into his chauffeur-driven car near his home. Witnesses said two men about 25 years old approached the parked car from behind and fired six shots through the rear window.

A woman telephoned Agence France-Presse and said a guerrilla group associated with the Polisario Front was responsible for the attack. But in Algiers a denial of any involvement was issued by the Front, which is fighting for the independence of the former Spanish Sahara, from Mauritania and Morocco.

to prevent such defections, immediately gave chase, the sources said.

An air force spokesman reported that Mr. Fan said he had been planning the defection "for a long time."

Freedom, Rights

"I defected to seek freedom and human rights," the spokesman quoted him as saying. The spokesman said the pilot told of hearing foreign broadcasts, mainly those from Taiwan, about human rights and decided to leave China.

He also was quoted as saying that controls had been relaxed since the fall of China's so-called "gang of four," but people still were "greatly dissatisfied" with the situation there.

The pilot, a native of Szechwan Province in southwest China, was to be brought to Taipei for intensive interrogation before meeting the press, officials said.

It was the fourth defection of a Communist Chinese Air Force plane. The previous such defection involved a Tu-22 bomber on Nov. 11, 1964.

Officials indicated that Mr. Fan brought valuable intelligence documents with him. The documents apparently concerned air defense plans and other military information on the coastal area where he was based.

U.S. Report Finds Cocaine a Harmful Drug

By Linda Charlton

WASHINGTON, July 7 (NYT).—Cocaine, the stimulant drug that has acquired an aura of status, wealth and glamour, has been shown to be a "serious drug of abuse" whose side effects can include anxiety, insomnia, paranoid delusions and even, rarely, death, according to a government report made public yesterday.

The report, entitled "Cocaine: 1977," is a research report of the National Institute of Drug Abuse and represents, its director said, "our first major report describing what is known and not known about cocaine and its implications for health."

Dr. Robert Dupont said that it is "the first effort on the part of our government to summarize our knowledge of the drug cocaine," a subject that has been dominated for many years by "impressions, by hysteria, by political rhetoric." He added, "There are still far more things we don't know than that we do know."

Effects of Drug

The report gave no absolute figures of the amount of cocaine that can be safely used. It noted that "occasional, single-dose snorting rarely produces complications sufficiently severe to require medical intervention." But "high-dose abuse of cocaine," it said, can produce severe depression. Those who snort lines of cocaine every 10-20 minutes—a line is estimated at 25-30 milligrams—may experience "a state of extreme agitation with increased suspiciousness and even paranoid psychosis. Realistically, most individuals are unable to afford the quantity of cocaine necessary to produce such adverse reactions."

"Chronic high dose use," the report said, "increases the risk of medical sequelae. After a few days the pleasurable effects give way to an intense anxiety state with gross paranoid features, including auditory and visual hallucinations."

Mr. Dupont said that he was well aware that the report's conclusions ran "contrary to much street mythology" about the benefits of cocaine and the glamour associated with its use as the trendy recreational drug for celebrities and the rich. He said that he hoped the study would de-glamorize cocaine.

'Not Like Marijuana'

He added that cocaine has been riding on the coattails of marijuana and, although he supported the decriminalization of marijuana, "cocaine is not like marijuana."

Mr. Dupont said that research has shown that an estimated 8 million Americans have tried the

drug at least once and about 1 million have used it within the last month. Among high school seniors, a national study showed that 9 per cent of the class of 1975 and 9.8 per cent of the class of 1976 reported having tried the drug. Cocaine is commonly ingested by sniffing or "snorting" into the nose, where it is absorbed through the mucous membrane nasal lining.

The study, which cost \$4 million and took four years to complete,

reported that death from cocaine can occur from "snorting" the drug as well as from injecting it—a far less common method of use. Mr. Dupont said that laboratory experiments on animals clearly showed that cocaine can cause death. A study of data from medical examiners' offices showed 111 deaths recorded in a five-year period in which cocaine was involved, 26 of them associated with cocaine abuse.

He said that research has demonstrated that cocaine is significantly more dangerous than marijuana, but is still a relatively modest health hazard because of its high cost. He estimated that an ounce costs about \$2,000 and a "snort," or dose, \$10.

But he added that he was concerned about the potential abuse of cocaine since its use has reportedly increased in the last five years.

Reddy Is Named As Indian Leader

NEW DELHI, July 7 (AP).—India's ruling Janata party today named House Speaker Sanjiva Reddy as its candidate to be the nation's next president.

The opposition Congress party announced it, too, would endorse Mr. Reddy for president, virtually assuring his victory in the election Aug. 6.

Mr. Reddy, 64, was the Congress candidate for president in 1969. He lost the election when former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi urged her followers to support independent candidate V. V. Giri, who won. This forced the already divided Congress into a formal split.

The Indian president, the constitutional head of state, is elected by the national Parliament and the state assemblies, the majority of which are now controlled by Prime Minister Morarji Desai's Janata party.

Norwegian Liner To Visit Vietnam

SINGAPORE, July 7 (Reuters).—The Norwegian-run liner Rasa Sayang will be the first Western cruise liner to travel to Vietnam, the ship's owners, Thoresen Lines, have announced.

A spokesman said the 18,735-ton liner will leave Singapore for Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) on Feb. 5 on a 21-day cruise which will also include a visit to the northern port of Haiphong.

Some of the Western tourists will be able to travel by plane and coach from Ho Chi Minh City to Hanoi, the spokesman said. The liner will also make two trips to China in March and May, he said.

5 Die in U.S. Prison Fire

DANBURY, Conn., July 7 (AP).—Fire swept through a three-story cellblock at the federal medium security prison here early today, killing 5 persons and injuring 66.

Lynch Seeking U.K. Talks on United Ireland

DUBLIN, July 7 (AP).—Prime Minister Jack Lynch called yesterday for union of British-ruled Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic. He said that he was arranging a meeting this month with British Prime Minister James Callaghan.

"Our position is that we desire unification of the Irish people and desire that they should manage their own affairs in this island without foreign or outside interference," Mr. Lynch said.

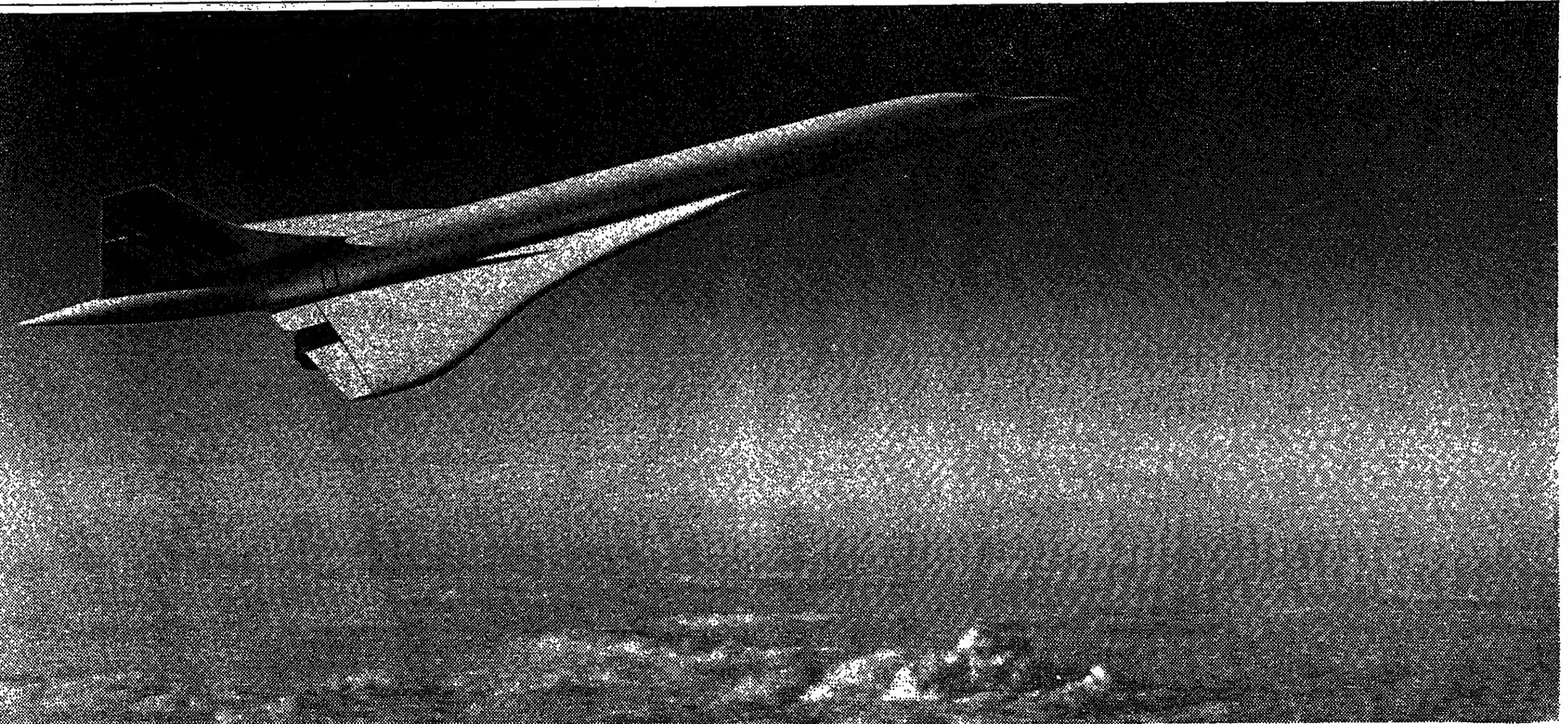
He said that when he meets Mr. Callaghan he will spell out the policy of his Fianna Fail party on Northern Ireland. The party wants the British to declare an interest in eventual withdrawal but does not demand that a timetable be set.

At his first major news conference since the centrist Fianna Fail won power in the general election June 16, Mr. Lynch said that he wanted to talk to Mr. Callaghan "about the whole situation in Northern Ireland."

Former Top Detective Jailed 8 Years in U.K.

LONDON, July 7 (Reuters).—Kenneth Drury, former chief of Scotland Yard's Flying Squad, was sentenced today to eight years in jail for corruption.

Drury, 56, was found guilty of receiving cash, entertainment and gold cufflinks from a jailed strip club owner. Former Detective Inspector Alistair Ingram, 43, was jailed for four years on similar charges.



The Daily News from Air France:
Paris-Washington every day.

The world's fastest French-American connection becomes a daily event as of July 11, 1977. Air France takes you from Paris to Washington D.C. in less than 4 hours via Concorde. The flight leaves Roissy at 8 p.m. every evening, arriving in Washington at 5:55 p.m. local time. Conveniently-scheduled flights from all of Europe take you to Roissy, and connecting flights in Washington take you to New York, Detroit, Atlanta, Boston, Philadelphia and all of North America. You can be at New York's La Guardia by 9 p.m. And if you have to change airports, your transportation is guaranteed.

The incomparable Paris-Washington Concorde. The Daily News from Air France.

Depart Paris 8 p.m. Arrive Washington 5:55 p.m.
Depart Washington 1 p.m. Arrive Paris 11:05 p.m.

AIR FRANCE

Nations Let re Stretch bt Burden

ement Covers ial Loans

S. July 7 (Reuters).—Today took a major step in the repayment of \$1 billion of debts to its French Finance Ministry. The ministry said that representatives of 11 major creditor countries agreed here to recommend that their governments late the bulk of interest on the debt to be repaid over a three-year grace but "on easier conditions" than the original P-Dow Jones reported. Officials recognized the difficulty of providing financial facilities and the efforts being made to restore its economy, but added in a statement that the burden of the foreign debt servicing, ministry statement gave, but informed sources said the total foreign debt is at between \$2 billion and \$3 billion, with official debt about half this.

Statistics show Zaire's balance-of-payments deficit to 135 million spending rights (about \$187 million) in 1976, up from 442 million in 1975. Creditors' meeting here a Zaire undertook to reduce year 15 per cent of aid debt accruing from the first half of 1976. The 11 lending nations agreed to grant a three-year period before the 15 per cent of the debt had to be repaid over a seven years. A payment was available from the Embassy here on re-advance of Zaire's debt. The problem has been its over-reliance on a single foreign-earning commodity, copper.

The years leading up to the copper price of over \$100 a pound in 1973. Zaire itself heavily to expensive to develop its industry, and its copper price collapse of 54 cents a pound the country's export earnings sharply and its difficult-paying off investment loans increased significantly. Copper price has since but not sufficiently to avert its financial problems, it said. Zaire's loans were contracted between 1970 and 1975, a bulk of repayments due 1976 and 1977. Countries involved at the time the United States, West Germany, Britain, Italy, Canada, Belgium, Netherlands, Sweden and others. Meeting was not concerned with Zaire's debt service.

oullain Opposes New Economic Stimulus

REUTERS, July 7 (Reuters).—The chairman of one of Germany's largest banks, a slow rate of economic growth this year, said today interest-rate cuts and a variety of other measures are not enough to stimulate the economy. Fouchain, chairman of Deutsche Bundesbank, said economic growth this year is falling to under 4 per cent, 5.5 per cent in 1976. He commended the Bundesbank's policies for having served the economy and growth without unleashing inflation.

He said that cuts in key interest rates would bring no noticeable stimulus to the economy despite the deutsche mark's strength, a fall in interest rates is not yet needed to avert currency inflows. Fouchain said that the continuing position of the industry has impeded a rise in corporate investment. This is the main reason for the disappointing 1977 growth, he said, and urged that the government should take steps to stimulate the economy.

Fouchain said the continuing position of the industry has impeded a rise in corporate investment. This is the main reason for the disappointing 1977 growth, he said, and urged that the government should take steps to stimulate the economy.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Amax to Buy Australian Nickel

Amax Inc. has agreed to purchase over 10 years the entire production of the Western Australia Agnew nickel project, up to a maximum of 15,000 metric tons of nickel contained in concentrates per year, for about \$500 million. The project is 60-per-cent owned by Western Nickel and 40-per-cent by Mount Isa Mines. Production is scheduled to start in 1978 at an initial rate of about 10,000 metric tons of concentrates per year.

Montedison Sells Bank Holding

Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino has bought control of Banco Lariano from Montedison for 157.25 billion lire (about \$371 million). The combined bank will become Italy's largest bank not owned by the government, with combined assets at the end of 1976 estimated at 9,400 billion lire. Montedison sold its 60-per-cent stake to raise cash after its plans to issue 350 billion lire in new capital got bogged down in domestic politics and to fulfill a central bank objective aimed at separating banks from industrial companies. About 90 per cent of the purchase price is to be handed over immediately, with the rest being held against possible liabilities owed by Lariano.

U.S. Bank Buys Into Dutch Bank

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. of New York is to acquire a 10-per-cent share in Bank Mendes Gans of the Netherlands with an option to increase the holding to about 20 per cent later. The U.S. bank will acquire an 8-per-cent holding from the 40 per cent presently held by Dow Chemical Co. and a further 2 per cent through the purchase of shares held in Holland. A year after completion of this transaction, Manufacturers Hanover will have the option, valid for a further year, to acquire a further holding of 10 per cent.

EEC Leaders Urge Freer World Trade

By Paul Lewis

LUXEMBOURG, July 7 (NYT).—A strong call for freer trade in Western Europe to insure that substantial progress is made toward freer world trade this year in the Geneva talks to liberalize trade came yesterday from two prominent European leaders. The appeal was made at the Common Market Parliament here by Foreign Minister Henri Simonet of Belgium and the president of the EEC's Executive Commission, Roy Jenkins, as part of a new program to hasten European integration.

The program comprised a series of decisions that the nine-member government of the EEC will be asked to make this year. It is intended to break the paralysis now gripping the Common Market and open the door to further economic and political cooperation. Mr. Simonet and Mr. Jenkins put forward their program for invigorating the EEC in speeches here to the organization's largely powerless parliament, which groups selected parliamentarians from the member countries. Mr. Simonet's backing is regarded as important because the Belgian foreign minister is taking over as president of the EEC's principal decision-making body, the Council of Ministers, for the next six months. He is thus in a key position to encourage progress.

In his speech, Mr. Simonet underlined the difficulty member countries are having making progress towards their proclaimed goal of greater economic and political unity in Europe, partly as a result of the worldwide recession. But he said that "something must be done if the faint hopes of those responsible for leading Europe to full economic integration and real political union are not to be extinguished altogether."

Mr. Jenkins said that if a series of upper middle-grade decisions could be taken during the next six months, they would provide a platform of confidence from which we could launch some more far-reaching designs. In addition to the trade talks, the two European leaders called for the EEC governments to come their divisions in three other areas during the next six months. These are:

- Agreement on the siting of a new EEC-financed nuclear research project which scientists say could provide limitless safe energy by the end of the century by harnessing the process of nuclear fusion. At present Britain and West Germany are both vying for the project. But the British Labor government has threatened to go ahead with American help, if it does not get European backing.
- In Brussels, today, Britain lifted its reserve on funding of the joint research center in a move seen as an attempt to break the deadlock over the siting of the EEC nuclear fusion project, informed sources told Reuters.
- They said Britain announced it would stop blocking funding of the center. Until now, Britain has said it would maintain its reserve on agreement for the center until the EEC could agree on where to site its nuclear fusion project.

• New steps to narrow economic disparities between the successful member countries like Germany and those such as Britain and Italy, which are poorer. This includes support for Mr. Jenkins' controversial plan for the commission to borrow \$1.3 billion to increase industrial investment in Europe as well as unspecified steps to promote closer monetary cooperation between member countries.

• And a start at reforming the EEC's expensive and protectionist agricultural policy, which is being criticized in some European countries for promoting high food prices at a time of inflation.

For the last six months, progress in the Common Market has been particularly difficult because Britain's Labor government, which is ambivalent about Europe, has held the rotating presidency of the Council of Ministers.

But now that the presidency has passed to the Belgian government, officials say that Mr. Jenkins feels the time is ripe to make his mark as commission president.

As a senior cabinet minister in several U.K. Labor governments, Mr. Jenkins is the first important political figure to head the commission. And his political background may be helpful in trying to get European unification under way again.

East German Loan Set
LONDON, July 7 (Reuters).—Deutsche Ausenhandelsbank of East Germany has signed a \$150-million, six-year syndicated loan agreement. Eurocurrency sources said today. Interest on the loan, which carries a three-year grace period, has been set at 11 1/8 points above the London interbank rate for the first three years and at 1 1/4 points for the last year.

Philippines' Debt Rises
MANILA, July 7 (Reuters).—The Philippines' total external debt rose \$928 million in the first half of 1976, comprising \$495 billion in short-term credits and \$1,098 billion in revolving credits, the central bank said today.

Both foreign and U.S. auto manufacturers had record-breaking June sales, pushing total U.S. deliveries 16.4 per cent ahead of a year earlier. Import sales jumped 53 per cent from last year's level to 1,700 units—down from the total U.S. market but below the May high of 2,059 per cent. The domestic car market was also stronger than expected, rising 11 per cent to 919,142 units. Combined foreign and domestic June sales were about 1.12 million units, up from about 953,200 a year ago. Despite the record total for the month, Detroit analysts indicate they do not see any fundamental change in the auto market from recent periods. "Sales aren't spectacular, just good," says one analyst.

BMW Sales Climb 18 Per Cent
Sales of Bayerische Motorenwerke (BMW) rose 18 per cent in the first half of 1977 to 2.5 billion deutsche marks, reports chairman Eberhard von Kuenheim. Due to the very high level of order inflows so far this year, he expects that the second half will be successful and forecasts "good 1977 results." BMW produced more than 150,000 automobiles in the first six months of 1977, more than in the same period of 1976. While the peak of the auto boom is over, he says he expects that auto production will remain on a high level in the foreseeable future.

Citibank Says Volume Off On Bad Loans

Sees an Increase In Demand for Loans

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP-DJ).—While problem loans are not laughing matter for bankers, Citibank is beginning to manage a faint smile. Its portfolio of bad loans is declining and the bank sees a pickup in lending activity. Executive committee chairman Edward Palmer said in an interview that the bank's portfolio of troubled loans is showing signs of improvement. "The trend is good," he said, indicating the volume of such loans has declined a bit. In addition, he said, the interest yields on those so-called non-performing loans "have been picking up" thanks in part to the renewed ability of borrowers to pay their interest charges.

At the end of last year, Citicorp, the holding company that owns Citibank, had \$2.03 billion of problem loans on its books. Such non-performing loans include those on which interest is not being accrued or is being paid at a reduced rate. The high amount of such loans pared the company's 1976 after-tax interest revenues by \$66 million from what they would have been had interest been accrued at the rates originally agreed upon.

Mr. Palmer declined to give any figures on the amount of non-performing loans currently outstanding or on their overall yield. He said that actual loan losses are "running behind last year," adding the losses are "somewhat less than we expected."

He said Citibank had been conservative in identifying possible troubled loans and the bank "may have been overly disciplined in this area."

He said that loan demand at the nation's second largest bank is beginning to improve. "In the last month we've begun to see a little pickup" in domestic business borrowings, he observed.

Company Profit

Revenue, Profits in Millions	
Bothmans Int'l.	
Revenue	1,492.0
Profits	14.9

Stocks Set Small Gain In Moderate Trading

NEW YORK, July 7 (Reuters).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange pushed forward in the final hour of trading today after drifting through most of the session.

A modest increase in weekly money supply, easing fears of a new credit tightening, was credited with fueling the market's late-hour advance.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported that the nation's basic money supply, M-1, rose \$100 million to a seasonally-adjusted average of \$322.4 billion in the week ended June 23. The broader gauge, M-2, increased \$300 million to an average of \$774.2 billion.

For the latest four weeks, M-1 averaged an 8.3-per-cent rate of gain while M-2 averaged an 8.8-per-cent rate of increase in the statistical quarter.

Last week's jump in the money supply prompted concern among investors that another increase would add pressure on the Fed to pull in its credit reins.

Overall, analysts said, the market continues to be caught between fears of a slowdown in the economy and hopes for an improvement in the inflation picture. The Dow Jones Industrial average closed with a gain of 1.78 points at 909.51. At 3 p.m. it was ahead 1.02 points.

Volume totaled 21.74 million shares, compared with 21.23 million yesterday.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars	
Fourth Quarter	
Revenue	400.45
Profits	15.5
Per Share	1.29
Share dil.	1.23
Year	
Revenue	1,483.8
Profits	50.94
Per Share	4.24
Share dil.	4.04

Swiss Prices Decline

BERNE, July 7 (AP-DJ).—The Swiss wholesale price index in June fell 0.3 per cent from May, the first decline since October 1976, but was up 0.6 per cent from a year ago, the government reported today.

Dollar Decline Resumes; No Support Seen

Heavy Sales of Sterling Also Hurt the Dollar

LONDON, July 7 (AP-DJ).—The dollar resumed its sharp decline against the deutsche mark, Swiss franc and yen on foreign exchange markets today as central banks again apparently refrained from giving the dollar any significant support.

Against the mark, the dollar lost about 1 pfennig at 2.305 DM from 2.315 DM yesterday. It fell to 2.4280 Swiss francs from 2.4335 francs and to 264.57 yen from 265.33.

The dollar's weakness against these "strong" currencies resulted in a general depreciation against most other major currencies, dealers said.

In relation to the French franc, the dollar fell to 4.8687 francs with 4.8742 francs. The dollar slid against the guilder to 2.4595 guilders from 2.4630 and against the lira to 883.35 lire from 882.90.

The foreign exchange market is still highly nervous, characterized by rapid and dramatic changes in rates, one dealer said. Most dealers agreed that the dollar's weakness stems from the apparent intentions of monetary authorities to allow currencies to move in line with market forces as opposed to central bank intervention.

One new factor in trading today was the emergence of heavy pressure on the pound which in part triggered a rapid fall in the dollar—against the deutsche mark and Swiss franc particularly—around mid-morning, dealers said.

Funds were moving out of sterling and into marks and Swiss francs on political and economic uncertainties following yesterday's decision by Britain's largest union to end pay restraints and return to "unfettered collective bargaining" at the end of the month, traders said.

The Bank of England apparently gave the pound "pretty heavy support" at the \$1.7195 level and held it there, one dealer stated. Sterling partially recovered in late trading to \$1.72, down from \$1.7307 late yesterday.

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— 1977 —		Stocks and		S&P		3 m. C/P		P/E		High Low		— 1977 —		Stocks and		S&P		3 m. C/P		P/E		High Low		
High Low		Div in %		1976		1975		1974		1973		High Low		Div in %		1976		1975		1974		High Low		
12	97 1/2	CHURCH	1	1	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	37	29	GNF	7.44	9	323	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
13	97 1/2	CHURCH	1	1	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	37	29	GNF	7.44	9	323	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
14	97 1/2	CHURCH	1	1	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	37	29	GNF	7.44	9	323	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
15	97 1/2	CHURCH	1	1	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	37	29	GNF	7.44	9	323	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
16	97 1/2	CHURCH	1	1	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	37	29	GNF	7.44	9	323	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
17	97 1/2	CHURCH	1	1	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	37	29	GNF	7.44	9	323	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
18	97 1/2	CHURCH	1	1	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	37	29	GNF	7.44	9	323	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
19	97 1/2	CHURCH	1	1	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	37	29	GNF	7.44	9	323	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
20	97 1/2	CHURCH	1	1	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	37	29	GNF	7.44	9	323	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
21	97 1/2	CHURCH	1	1	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	37	29	GNF	7.44	9	323	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
22	97 1/2	CHURCH	1	1	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	37	29	GNF	7.44	9	323	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
23	97 1/2	CHURCH	1	1	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	37	29	GNF	7.44	9	323	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
24	97 1/2	CHURCH	1	1	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	37	29	GNF	7.44	9	323	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
25	97 1/2	CHURCH	1	1	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	37	29	GNF	7.44	9	323	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
26	97 1/2	CHURCH	1	1	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	37	29	GNF	7.44	9	323	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
27	97 1/2	CHURCH	1	1	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	37	29	GNF	7.44	9	323	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
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JULY 7, 1977

(in Fr
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COMPANY	INDUS.	1977 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE July 7	MON.-WED. HIGH-LOW	P/E	YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR. 76 75	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	381 - 397	389.28	384.90 - 387	8	5.3	89.14 - 83.00 - 25.63c	14,774	1976 net dividend of Fr. 16.4 net of Fr. 1.2 in 1973
BOUYGUES	Construct.	338.50 - 375	365.50	366.90 - 369	12	5.8	30.78 - 25.92 - 30.34c	409	76 net divid. of Fr. 51.39 (vs 4.73) payable as of June 28.
BSN GERVAIS DANONE	Glass/food	830 - 382	864	480 - 489	34	5.2	28.28 - 34.29c - 90.79c	2,332	76 control. net earnings = 45.10 vs 56 MF in 1975.
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Shipping Air trans.	177 - 129	146	160.50 - 160	11	8.0	14.94 - 14.41 - 32.34	1,866	Gross revenues 3 months '77 MF (vs. 2,728 3 months '76)
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE	Public works	109.50 - 81.50	107	110.10 - 107	4	6.9	11.18 - 16.02 - 14.08c	1,672	PEREM subsidiary: '76 1st 4MB MF vs. 368 MF in '75 (+1)
CREDIT COMM. FRANÇ.	Bank	106 - 84	86.50	86.80 - 86.20	6	8.6	10.36 - 15.83 - 14.08c	5,779	'76 net profit = Fr. 68.10 mil. div. up to Fr. 7.48 vs. 7
CREDIT INDUST. COMM.	Bank	105 - 72.50	76	77.50 - 76.50	9	8.6	6.77 - 10.84 - 8.74	4,528	From April '76 to April '77 customer deposits increased 10%
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy ind.	96 - 67.50	73.18	76 - 73.30	—	18.9	28.13c - 9.62c - 5.55c	3,684	1976 net dividend of Fr. 8 (vs 1975) payable June 26.
EURAFRANCE	Holding	172 - 784	145	132 - 147	4 1/2	7.4	— - 36.50 - —	2,192	Oct. 1, '75-Sep. 28, '76 profit = 117.5 MF of 9.58%. Actual value
FERODO S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	498 - 296	357	364 - 351.50	5	5.3	22.02 - 29.27 - 73.01c	1,497	Convertible (1 for 1) bond = 117.5 MF of 9.58%. Actual value
GEN. OCCIDENTALE	Holding	180.80 - 165	172.80	173.50 - 173	6 1/2	3.2	— - 26.94c - —	2,800	75.5% of Cavenham Ltd's cash held by group.
IMETAL	Mining	96.10 - 70.50	77.50	82.16 - 77	4	4.5	17.97 - 2.44 - 21.51c	7,944	'76 consolidated results = 9% (vs. 23 MF in 1975).
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	451.50 - 368	365.20	366.90 - 361	28	2.2	17.84c - 5.71c - 12.87c	3,157	1976 group net profit = 494.4 MF (vs. 448 MF in 1975).
NORD (Compagnie du)	Holding	22.10 - 17.30	20.20	20.80 - 20.10	12	7.4	0.18 - 0.29 - 1.72	13,284	'76 divid. (Fr. 1.50) payable 1 Prospects '77 favorable.
PECHELBRONN	Hold. (fin.)	75 - 63	72	76.95 - 74	11	8.3	6.32 - 10.26 - 6.90c	2,825	'76 divid. (Fr. 1.50) payable 1 Prospects '77 favorable.
PECHINEY-UG-KUHLM.	Chem./min.	83 - 62.10	77.50	78.60 - 77	13	4.5	29.50 - 4.30 - 6.43c	23,162	'76 control. cash flow = 1,039 vs. 397.4 MF in '75 (+140%)
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROËN	Holding	372.50 - 301	337	345 - 337.50	2	4.2	38.24 - 54.71 - 127.96c	9,251	Peugeot-Cars '76 net income flow = 1,462.5 MF (+100% vs '75)
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol.	87.50 - 64.50	66.40	67.60 - 66.30	—	9.8	— - — - —	5,490	'76 Group net control. profit = 30 Net div. of Fr. 4.
REDOUTE	Mail order	635 - 504	536	542 - 534	11	3.4	35.87 - 45.52 - 47.84c	926	24/77 (net profit) up 5.3%. Net div = Fr. 16 (vs. Fr. 15).
ROBOCO	Investm. Comm.	964 - 560.20	564.70	568.50 - 565.80	—	6.9	(not relevant)	23,572	For 1st 4 months '77, 534,000 shares issued (400,000 as bonus)
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	1918 - 1620	1681	1615 - 1599	31 1/2	1.6	71.76 - 75.76 - —	966	'76/77 dividend of Fr. 26 (vs. Fr. 23 in '75/76).

(a) P/E calculated on '76 earnings. All others as '76.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) July 7

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	0
GE	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0
AT&T	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	0
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	0
General Electric	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0
IBM	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	0
GE	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0
AT&T	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	0
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	0
General Electric	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	0
GE	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0
AT&T	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	0
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	0
General Electric	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	0
GE	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0
AT&T	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	0
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	0
General Electric	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	0

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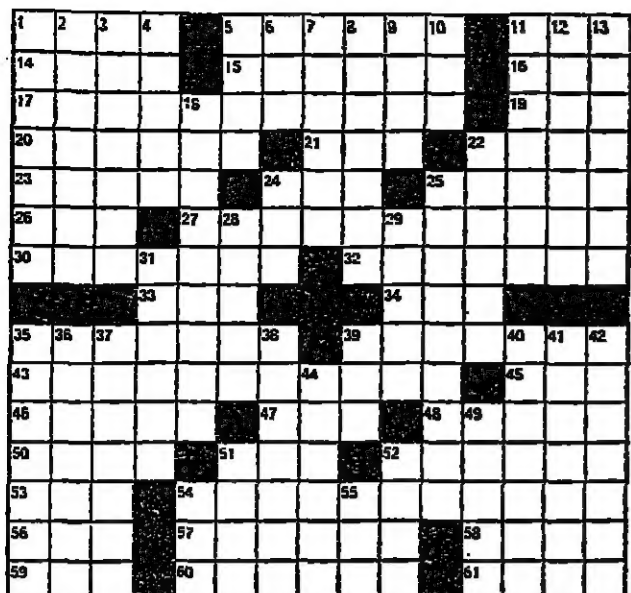
BANCA CANTRADE S.A. LUGANO
The Bank Cantrade Ltd., Zurich, an affiliated institution of the Union Bank of Switzerland, has augmented its major participation in the Banca di Gestione Patrimoniale S.A. Via Flodra 1, Lugano, through the acquisition of the minor participations previously held by a foreign group. Simultaneously, the name of this Lugano-institute has been changed to:
BANCA CANTRADE S.A. LUGANO
and the share capital has been increased from S.Fr. 2,500,000.— to S.Fr. 5,000,000.—
The new Board of Directors, after the resignation of the Italian representatives, consists as follows:
Chairman: Dr. Alfred Schaefer, Honorary Chairman of the Union Bank of Switzerland.
Vice chairmen: Gerold van Biersdijk, Managing Director of Bank Cantrade Ltd., Zurich.
Members: Erno Crivelli, Taverne, Paul Gutz, Baslerdorf.
The Management will be augmented to 5 members and will be composed as follows:
Cesare Marcarini, Manager; Gian-Carlo Muschi, Manager; Raffaele Volante, Deputy-Manager; Gianmarco Cornaro, Assistant Manager; Giovanni Notari, Assistant Manager.
The auditors remain the same, namely KOREAG, Kroll & Revisions A.G., Zurich.

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Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) July 7[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Class	Chg.	Avail	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	2028-2029	2029-2030	2030-2031	2031-2032	2032-2033	2033-2034	2034-2035	2035-2036	2036-2037	2037-2038	2038-2039	2039-2040	2040-2041	2041-2042	2042-2043	2043-2044	2044-2045	2045-2046	2046-2047	2047-2048	2048-2049	2049-2050	2050-2051	2051-2052	2052-2053	2053-2054	2054-2055	2055-2056	2056-2057	2057-2058	2058-2059	2059-2060	2060-2061	2061-2062	2062-2063	2063-2064	2064-2065	2065-2066	2066-2067	2067-2068	2068-2069	2069-2070	2070-2071	2071-2072	2072-2073	2073-2074	2074-2075	2075-2076	2076-2077	2077-2078	2078-2079	2079-2080	2080-2081	2081-2082	2082-2083	2083-2084	2084-2085	2085-2086	2086-2087	2087-2088	2088-2089	2089-2090	2090-2091	2091-2092	2092-2093	2093-2094	2094-2095	2095-2096	2096-2097	2097-2098	2098-2099	2099-2100	2100-2101	2101-2102	2102-2103	2103-2104	2104-2105	2105-2106	2106-2107	2107-2108	2108-2109	2109-2110	2110-2111	2111-2112	2112-2113	2113-2114	2114-2115	2115-2116	2116-2117	2117-2118	2118-2119	2119-2120	2120-2121	2121-2122	2122-2123	2123-2124	2124-2125	2125-2126	2126-2127	2127-2128	2128-2129	2129-2130	2130-2131	2131-2132	2132-2133	2133-2134	2134-2135	2135-2136	2136-2137	2137-2138	2138-2139	2139-2140	2140-2141	2141-2142	2142-2143	2143-2144	2144-2145	2145-2146	2146-2147	2147-2148	2148-2149	2149-2150	2150-2151	2151-2152	2152-2153	2153-2154	2154-2155	2155-2156	2156-2157	2157-2158	2158-2159	2159-2160	2160-2161	2161-2162	2162-2163	2163-2164	2164-2165	2165-2166	2166-2167	2167-2168	2168-2169	2169-2170	2170-2171	2171-2172	2172-2173	2173-2174	2174-2175	2175-2176	2176-2177	2177-2178	2178-2179	2179-2180	2180-2181	2181-2182	2182-2183	2183-2184	2184-2185	2185-2186	2186-2187	2187-2188	2188-2189	2189-2190	2190-2191	2191-2192	2192-2193	2193-2194	2194-2195	2195-2196	2196-2197	2197-2198	2198-2199	2199-2200	2200-2201	2201-2202	2202-2203	2203-2204	2204-2205	2205-2206	2206-2207	2207-2208	2208-2209	2209-2210	2210-2211	2211-2212	2212-2213	2213-2214	2214-2215	2215-2216	2216-2217	2217-2218	2218-2219	2219-2220	2220-2221	2221-2222	2222-2223	2223-2224	2224-2225	2225-2226	2226-2227	2227-2228	2228-2229	2229-2230	2230-2231	2231-2232	2232-2233	2233-2234	2234-2235	2235-2236	2236-2237	2237-2238	2238-2239	2239-2240	2240-2241	2241-2242	2242-2243	2243-2244	2244-2245	2245-2246	2246-2247	2247-2248	2248-2249	2249-2250	2250-2251	2251-2252	2252-2253	2253-2254	2254-2255	2255-2256	2256-2257	2257-2258	2258-2259	2259-2260	2260-2261	2261-2262	2262-2263	2263-2264	2264-2265	2265-2266	2266-2267	2267-2268	2268-2269	2269-2270	2270-2271	2271-2272	2272-2273	2273-2274	2274-2275	2275-2276	2276-2277	2277-2278	2278-2279	2279-2280	2280-2281	2281-2282	2282-2283	2283-2284	2284-2285	2285-2286	2286-2287	2287-2288	2288-2289	2289-2290	2290-2291	2291-2292	2292-2293	2293-2294	2294-2295	2295-2296
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CROSSWORD—By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS		47 Witticism	10 Magpie or Mince
1 Soviet wire service	48 Aristide	11 Rattling to heat	
5 Scrubs	50 Counterfeiter's nemesis	12 Metrical foot	
11 Vehicle for A. J. Foyt	51 Dakar or Damzig; Abbr.	13 "Northwest Passage" author	
14 Lath	52 Gender	18 Calendar or chant	
15 Part of 34 Across	53 Riggs's last stroke	22 Motherless calves	
16 Twelve months, in Mexico	54 Gov. Brown is one	24 "—" for the money	
17 Like "Pilgrim's Progress"	55 Like some soldiers; Abbr.	25 Synthetic fiber	
19 M.I.T. room	57 Chicken — Louisiana dash	26 Become a member	
20 Go back to	58 Wagner heroine	29 Casts evil glances	
21 Like the oaken bucket	59 Diocese	31 Plaid	
22 Info	60 Fleshly	35 Shakes a leg	
23 Sulf	61 Close a falcon's eyes	36 Springtime wild flower	
24 Corrida sound		37 Unlike a bucking bronco	
25 One hitting the books		38 Legs complicated	
26 Dress a stone		39 Caress	
27 Specialist in certain roots		40 Useless	
30 Chemical in nail-polish removers		41 Go to the Great Beyond	
32 Widows		42 "Rope springs	
33 Now offering		44 Opinion; view	
34 Outlast's specialty		49 Old letters	
35 Torments		51 Poet Teasdale	
39 Chair a meeting		52 Coward of England	
43 State of being undivided		54 F.D.R. measure	
45 Snare		55 Ga. neighbor	
46 Family vehicle			

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WEATHER

NAME	G	F	NAME	G	F		
MAGARVE	19	64	Cloudy	MADRID	21	71	Clear
AMSTERDAM	20	65	Cloudy	MILMI	20	82	Clear
ANAKA	20	65	Unavailable	MILWAU	20	82	Clear
ATHENS	20	63	Clear	MONTREAL	20	66	Cloudy
BEIRUT	19	66	Clear	MOSCOW	23	70	Cloudy
BERGDADE	19	61	Clear	MUNICH	25	72	Clear
BIRMINGHAM	20	65	Clear	NEW YORK	21	70	Clear
BUSSELS	22	73	Clear	NICE	25	77	Clear
BUCHARST	—	—	Unavailable	OSLO	23	77	Clear
BUDAPEST	22	72	Cloudy	PARIS	20	66	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	22	72	Cloudy	PRAGUE	19	65	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	22	72	Cloudy	ROME	18	62	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	20	63	Clear	ROME	20	66	Cloudy
DUBLIN	22	72	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	16	61	Clear
EDINBURGH	19	64	Cloudy	TENNESSEE	—	—	Unavailable
GENEVA	19	64	Clear	TEL AVIV	20	66	Clear
GRANVILLE	24	75	Clear	TUNIS	20	61	Clear
GROENINGE	27	81	Clear	VIENNA	20	66	Cloudy
HELSINKI	22	72	Clear	WARSAW	18	64	Clear
ISTANBUL	20	65	Unavailable	WASHINGTON	20	66	Clear
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Clear	ZURICH	20	69	Clear
LISBON	20	66	Cloudy				
LONDON	23	75	Clear				
LONDON	18	64	Clear				

(Testers' readings at 1200 GMT, unless otherwise stated at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

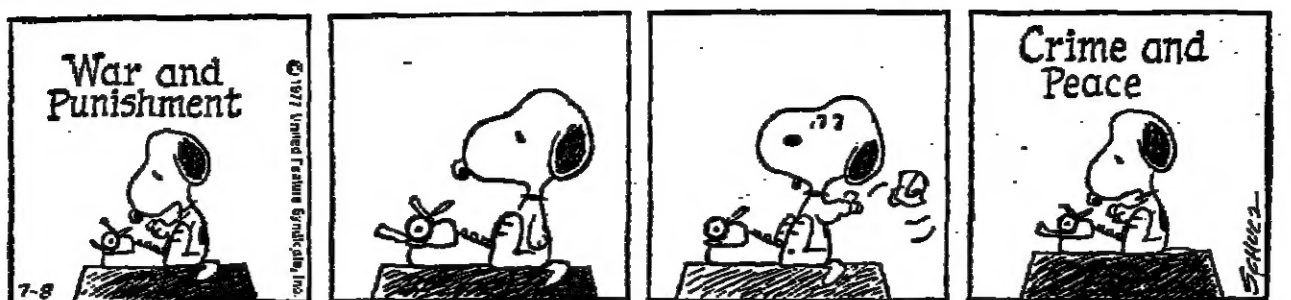
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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
July 7, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicates frequency of quotations supplied for the FET. (d) daily; (w) weekly; (m) monthly; (q) quarterly; (l) irregularly.

BANK FULLER, BAKER & CO. (LTD.)		Other Funds	
(a) Full Fund	SP55.80	(v) Alexander Fund	78.90
(b) Conbar	SP79.94	(w) Trustco Int. Fd (AMR)	57.90
(c) Global	SP79.94	(x) Austral. Select Fd	51.96
(d) Crossbar	SP79.96	(y) Swiss Select	51.96
BANQUE DU MONDE ENST & CIE:		(z) Capital Reinvest.	LF1.24.96
(a) CEP Fund	SP72.06	(a) Global Fund	52.96
(b) Crossbar Fund	SP74.72	(b) Global Fund	52.96
(c) CEP Fund	SP74.72	(c) Convert. Fd. Int. A. Cers.	57.97
(d) CEP Fund	SP74.72	(d) Convert. Fd. Int. A. Cers.	57.97
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:		(e) D.G.O.	52.06
(a) Capital Int'l	\$15.54	(f) Dollar Fund (Int'l div.)	52.06
(b) Capital Italia S.A.	\$1.53	(g) Dynamic Fund Int'l	\$14.71
CREDIT SUISSE:		(h) Dynamic Fund Int'l	\$14.71
(a) Actions Suisses	SP26.73	(i) Europ. Obligations	LF1.05.96
(b) C.S. Food-Bank	SP78	(j) First Intern'l Fd	\$122.07
(c) C.S. Food-Bank	SP78	(k) First Intern'l Fd	\$122.07
(d) C.S. Food-Bank	SP78	(l) Fidelity Swiss Fd	SP17.99
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BOOKS

TRANSATLANTIC PATTERNS

Cultural Comparisons of England With
By Martin Green. Basic Books. 298 pp.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Ha

INSOFA as there is a prescription to point to Martin Green's *Transatlantic Patterns: Cultural Comparisons of England With America*, it is approximately this; neither the English nor the Americans has erected a civilization that holds the key to the future of the English-speaking cultural and intellectual community. But if we compare their many opposing tendencies, it is possible to imagine a synthesis which might point the way to a more vital future.

This prescription—even in the vague terms I have offered it here—will not come as much of a surprise to anyone who has followed Green's lively and original analyses of the English and the Americans. He seems to have made a profession out of identifying opposing tendencies and trying to imagine a synthesis of the two. It is a habit of mind he has cultivated ever since, as a disciple of F. R. Leavis's humanistic literary criticism and as a bridge-builder between C. V. Snow's "Cultures" and tried to learn about science, and mediate between it and literature. It has been evident in all his previous books—the best known of which in this country are probably *The Von Richthofen Sisters*, *The Triumph of the Tragic Modes*, *Love and "Children of the Sun"*; a Narrative of Decadence in England After 1918"—right up to his recently published science-fiction novel, *"The Earth Again Redeemed,"* about two contrasting civilizations establishing communications some time in the post-

Underneath that, it probably even explains why Grouse, born in England and educated at Cambridge, has chosen to settle in America and teach at Tufts University. No wonder he credits as a major influence "the extraordinary playful genius of Nabokov, whose lessons I might be said to be applying now."

But the point of "Transatlantic Patterns" is not just to be informative. In fact, the point it makes is that there is something of an afterthought. For one thing, it contains a number of chapters developed from essays and reviews that were originally written for periodical publications. And as is usually the case with such books, it requires a certain looseness of design to accommodate all the subjects that are covered here. It requires a certain amount of rewriting, and when this occurs, as it inevitably seems to have been halfhearted, if the abortive endings of some of the chapters is valid evidence.

For another thing, this profession a literary social visionary. I esteem points come examination of te the book. I would ask him: "What does this book is to prove?" What does it all? Like all good literat provokes our inter writers who have b the book. I would Waugh, William and Dorothy S leave out the more he discusses, such man, Mark Twain Norman Mailer, and Doris Lessing. I would like to know writers that we ha noticed before—fo "Brideshead Revisi shortcomings, com cealed fable" of w of English writers fected modern art "dandyism" or in London. I would like to know the wri of Miles St. John Travis McGee, MacDonal, or why poetry of Whitm the visions of Mar which Green believ foundly did, we as clude that typogr has tried to defin terms of attitude rage, humor, di and the "T" and "K" and the "P" of whether the p ture are to serve p or vice versa. I grossly oversimpli describe it so bad after is extremely timent—not cult So to say that h as Prometheus, Pa ic, while England domestic and Dorc to exaggerate tenders to the lat. I summarize, my summary of the tween the two co found in his up "Two Cambridge, which he offers h istic sketches of gland, in 1950, f Mass., in 1970. epiphanies, they to describe in any own. In fact, as they are, their: "they are finis reds rare Patterns." they are no longer

Christopher Lee
a book reviewer
York Times.

BRIDGE

South opened with one no-trump on the diagram, showing a "big" 15 points up to 18, and West overcalled with two spades. The obvious move for North was two no-trump, showing a moderate hand and inviting three no-trump. However he bid three diamonds, showing a desire to play in that contract.

In theory, South should have passed the double bid, but he persevered to three no-trump, in spite of his minimum holding, for the theoretical reason that he wanted the spade lead to come up to him.

He was right in a sense: Three diamonds would have been defeated by normal defense after the opening lead of the spade jack, and he came within a hair's breadth of making three no-trump.

An expert in the West said world probably have led the ace of spades, hoping to judge what to do at the second trick, or the ace of hearts. Either of these leads would have helped to defeat the contract, but West made the normal fourth-best lead of the eight and matters became interesting.

A player who overcalls an opening no-trump bid should have at least a fair hand, and South hoped that West would remember this useful guideline. Nervously, he allowed the jack to win, prepared to look foolish if East held another spade but knowing that if that happened his contract was doubled.

East returned the club device, a dubious move that gave South the chance to score three tricks in

NORTH
 ♣ 652
 ♥ A4
 ♦ QJ1066
 ♠ J43

WEST
 ♠ AQ10843
 ♥ 832
 ♦ A
 ♣ 965

EAST
 ♣ J
 ♥ 772
 ♦ 2422
 ♠ Q1072

SOUTH (M)
 ♣ K7
 ♥ Q1063
 ♦ K93
 ♠ AK8

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 NT	3 ♣	3 ♣	Pass
5 NT	Pass	Pass	Pass

the suit. But it
not inclined to
in one basket,
won with the
king; and felt be
appeared.

The contract
been hopeless if
led a club, but b
ed the ace and
This established
gave South an
Now South cou
tricks, and fanci
of working out
end game. He
diamond tricks.
some surprise t
away all his re
The position was

WEST
♦ —
♥ —
♠ —
♣ —

By about the
ment, East and I
in a fashion
declarer maxim
East had discar
saves two hear
the right play,
found himself o
club plays. He
to lead a low hea
remembering the b
have made the r
playing the ten t
It can be seen t
play was for Sou
to the king and
queen, planning th
consider, this
himself why West
his spades; and
West was trying
club queen spon
If West had no
contract was nat
lossion of the h
So declarer cou
king of clubs, f
eight, expecting
lead from the d
whisk. To m
ten, two club i

Observer Summer Action

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—I was thrilled. At last, I was a summer bachelorette. Tales of these lucky devils and their licentious sports while the wife was away were part of the folklore. Ah, to be affluent! Then came the family dispatched to the waters for a hot suburban while, back in town, the decks are clear for... action!

Action indeed. Yes, there is action. There is the bed to be made. At the start you think the big problem will be making the bed. Making the bed has always seemed peculiarly odious labor, perhaps because of its military resonances. It was a labor enforced by a couch sergeant before dawn. Afterward, a lieutenant with two years of college would bring his intellect to bear upon your bedmaking and, if his silver quarter did not bounce respectfully from the sheets, would deprive you of Saturday night's beer.

The thought of having to make the bed took the pleasure out of bachelorette before the family had disappeared over the horizon. Then, an inspiration! This, after all, was not the Army. The bed could be left unmade.

What's more, this being a double bed, its sheets would even have to be changed for—how do you know how long? You could sleep on one side until the sheets began to feel disagreeable and then move over and sleep on the other side for the rest of the summer.

The bedmaking problem solved, the cooking problem remained. What fun! One spent an hour at the grocery, then spent an hour in the kitchen and—presto!—one had a splendid meal, which took four minutes to eat. Then came another hour of clearing the table, washing the dishes, spraying pans and blotting grease from stove and kitchen floor.

After the third evening of this, the fun rapidly cooled out of it. By that time I had performed nine hours of culinary toil in exchange for 12 minutes of eating. Moreover, after the three hours of slightly labor, one's energy was too drained to support

an evening of adventure on the town. Restaurants. There was the alternative. The restaurants, however, did not like being an alternative. "Just one?" headwaiters would ask, in voices suggesting that I had just announced myself a typhoid carrier, when all I had said was, "A table for one, please."

Some were willing to seat me in remote isolation, where I could be securely despised by waiters sentenced to a one-plate tip at a two-plate table.

The other diners, among them beautiful women of the sort with whom I had fancied myself at summer play, looked at me back near the kitchen door as a curiosity, possibly dangerous, almost certainly eccentric.

I took to spending evenings at home eating prodigious quantities of fruit, which never seemed to be ripe enough.

The worst, however, was the absence of talk. It is amazing how much of marriage is devoted to conversation. At first I would say things like "Let's watch television" to myself. One night I said "Let's watch television" to myself and myself said, "I don't feel like it." I almost retorted, "Well, you can sit here and read Cosmopolitan if you want to, but I'm going to watch television," but I didn't. I got a grip on myself instead.

The part of myself I got a grip on was a bit of the right ear. I had been doing my own barbering for several years, and this particular tuft needed trimming. I got the scissors and trimmed it. This was the beginning of cutting my hair seriously, which became a substitute for talking.

Within 10 days I had scarcely any hair left to cut. I switched to cutting fingernails. Then toenails. The house was silent except for the snip-snip-snip of scissors. One evening, a woman of a certain reputation telephoned and suggested a rendezvous, but with my hair and nails so severely cut she would certainly, I knew, laugh at me. Cruelly, I declined. I had forgotten how to talk, anyhow.

Now I must stop. It is time to eat some unripe cantaloupes. Afterward, I shall cut the sleeves off some shirts.



Players battle for big stakes at Monte Carlo's backgammon tournament.

Big Money at the Mecca of Backgammon

By Jeffrey Robinson

MONACO (Herald Tribune)—There are old ladies smoking Havana stogies, young men with sunglasses, beards and tattoos, young girls with see-through slit skirts, old men with gold chains dangling from around their sunburned necks.

The room is dimmed by hundreds of dice shaking in cups, and pouring out on boards, and people talking quietly, saying in foreign accents, "Don't let it go to your head, sweetheart. You took a bad double and won."

Joe Dwek's office this week is the Salle Blanche, a private room in Monte Carlo's Casino, and it's filled with 400 people who together look like a collection of extras from a Bogart/Greenglass movie.

Egyptian born, British raised, Harvard Business School educated, the 39-year-old Dwek is a full-time, professional backgammon player, and, like golfers on the tour, he travels to where the money is. He is a former European champion, the author of a book, "Backgammon for Profit," and the winner of the tournament here last year.

He was the betting favorite then and he's the betting favorite now because there are some people who think Joe Dwek might be the best backgammon player in the world.

"This tournament is the Mecca of serious backgammon," he says. "It attracts the best players in the game, people who would like to be the best players in the game, professional gamblers, amateur gamblers, betting people, interesting people, rowdy people, sky people, well-known people, unknown people, groups, wives and girlfriends. It's a wonderful study in human emotions because they run the gamut from love to hate, from mania to tears. It's very different from the style of backgammon played at home after dinner or on the beach because this is strictly business and the pressures are on. Some players say they enjoy backgammon because it's relaxing. But most of them get pretty nervous before playing in something like this. Last year I lost 10 pounds due to those pressures."

The tournament is considered the "world series" of backgammon, as the Société des Bains de Mer (SBM) and the Philip Morris Co. have put together close to \$200,000 in prize money. Almost three dozen nations are represented in the championship division, where players have paid a \$500 entrance fee. And although the exact figure on prize money is not highly publicized—the feeding is their own tax problems without the revenue folk reading about winnings in the papers—first prize here could be worth something like \$50,000. In addition, there's a calculus pool which gives aficionados a chance to buy a share in a player.

The pool is over \$100,000, and winners usually have a share of themselves, so they can divide up part of that. Then, a London betting office has set up a desk where odds change rapidly and players have a chance to put their money where their skill and luck lie. It means that up to \$500,000 may be floating around the Salle Blanche, staked on how well a player can move 15 tiles across a game board.

"You can appreciate the pressures that are involved," Dwek goes on. "Winning here means a combination of efforts, including a whole lot of luck. Now the experts generally disagree on what the back-to-back-

ratio should be. Some say 80 per cent luck, 20 per cent skill. Others put it at 60-40. In any case, skill will get the better player ahead. But when you're sweating it out for 50-60 grand, skill isn't enough."

Players face each other, shake hands and begin. There are very few pleasantries across the boards. Some players are here because they have lots of money and nothing better to do. Others, like Dwek, are here because this is the office. There is very little side betting because there's so much prize money at stake, although it's not unheard of to see players go at each other for \$1,000 a point. Too, there's almost no cheating at all, again because the prize money is dangling in front of everyone, and getting called for cheating here means no more invitations to big tournaments.

The phenomenal popularity of backgammon over the past few years has been attributed to a number of factors... excitement, escapism, and, most certainly, money. But big-money backgammon is also a business, although only a few people can actually earn their entire living at it.

Joe Dwek is one of those few.

Penalty flag for a football star. Tony Dorsett, Heisman trophy winner and Dallas Cowboys' heralded (according to the Associated Press) running back, faces two charges of simple assault stemming from an "altercation" at a Dallas night spot last week.

Bartender Sammie Knecht said that during a discussion over payment of drinks, "Dorsett just reached across the bar and punched me." And a barmaid claimed he threw a whiskey glass that cut her. Dorsett, who could be fined up to \$200 on each count if convicted, said, "I know this: If I hadn't been Tony Dorsett, nothing would have been made of it."

Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip flew to West Germany Thursday for a parade of British troops held to celebrate her silver jubilee. Remarking in a speech that in her 25 years of rule British troops had supported peace in almost all parts of the world, the Queen said the parade was held in West Germany to mark the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II.

The tax bite is being felt in high places. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal says he has seen some statistics on what he has been paying and what others in his bracket have been paying, and he is appalled. He said he has paid up to 51 per cent of his income in taxes in recent years, and that he always suspected that others paid less. "Now that I have seen the statistics," he said, "I

PEOPLE: Texas Congressman to Four-Decade Career

Rep. George Mahon, the long-serving member of the House (43 years), says he will not seek re-election next year. "I promised myself long ago that I would not seek to serve in Congress after reaching age 60, a milestone I would pass prior to the conclusion of another two-year term," the 77-year-old Texas Democrat said Wednesday. Mahon, 13-year chairman of the Appropriations Committee, was a district attorney when the 19th District, including 25 West Texas counties, was created. He was first elected to the district in 1934. A strict Methodist who does not smoke or drink, Mahon said, "I am an apostle of the strenuous life. I look forward to participating in many exciting and challenging endeavors that my responsibilities in Congress have not allowed me to pursue."



Rep. George Mahon.

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see my suspicion was dammit. Blumenthal has had total income taxes of \$900,000 last year and a bonus as of the Bendis Corp.

Groucho Marx was in fair condition and getting better. West Coast Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, Los Angeles, where the old comedian is recovering from a heart attack, announced that he had been admitted to the hospital a few weeks ago for treatment of a form of arthritis, a form of arthritis he had been following his surgery.

If the policeman director, a corner in Upper-Tyng, England, morning seemed to be a morning with unusual force have been because he used to a curious fast road life: driving on the road life was Atlanta, Edward Meadows, who I feared for duty during a rush hour. Meadows is group from the Aft spending 10 days in Newport of a get-along, advocated by President and financed by private. A radio comment, "Mokarista will be known he was persuaded his pistol at home."

—SAMUEL J.

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